



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
21 May 1991

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African Leadership Forum Held in Kampala

Masire Addresses Forum

*MB2005141491 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has told the leadership forum meeting which began today in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, that political instability arises from the absence of political pluralism and the illegitimacy of the political authority.

Dr. Masire was speaking at the opening of the foreign meeting which discussed political stability, security development and cooperation in Africa.

Dr. Masire said social instability arises from social inequality, social conflict, economic growth, and imbalances in access to, and distribution of resources. He said this instability has led to confrontations and conflicts which in turn brought the serious problem of refugees.

The president said there are 5 million refugees and displaced persons in Africa, who fled from apartheid, conflict, persecution and starvation. He said in order to resolve some of the conflicts, Africans should rely on their heritage, which includes the principle of consensus, compromise, honoring of commitments, tolerance, all of which the president said represent Africa's democratic tradition.

He said African nations must be government by the rule of law, respect for human rights, adoption of less opportunistic attitudes by the elite, decentralization, and popular participation. The president, however, warned that social instability should not be confused with construction change.

He said in South Africa there are signs of beneficial changes which must be nurtured, and given positive support in order that full democracy is achieved. Dr. Masire voiced concern that the growing incidence of violence is threatening to impede the peace process in South Africa, where many have long suffered the indignities and hardships of apartheid. He regretted that the African National Congress has pulled out of the negotiation process, due to the failure by the South African Government to curb violence. He then called upon the authorities in that country, including the all the South Africans, to attack the question of violence decisively, so that the peace process may be brought back on track.

About Angola and Mozambique, Dr. Masire said while peace in these countries is not yet a reality, notable, satisfying progress is being made to pursue peaceful negotiations. He said peace [words indistinct] permitting countries to divert resources [word indistinct] to divert in [word indistinct] for defense and security to the creation of income earning opportunities.

Other leaders who spoke during the opening conference emphasized the need for stability, security, and cooperation among African countries. Those leaders are President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, General al-Bashir of Sudan, Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, and former president Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria and Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde.

Museveni Stresses Political Development

*EA2005115191 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 19 May 91*

[Excerpt] The chairman of the OAU, President Yoweri Museveni, has called on Africa to regain her self-confidence. He told the opening session of the Africa Leadership Forum in Kampala today that given her resources, Africa could once again emerge as a great continent. Africa of the pharaohs, he declared, was a great Africa, adding [words indistinct] its confidence.

But he stressed that if Africa is to join the 20th century, let alone the 21st century, she must move faster towards political development than the now politically developed countries moved over the centuries to develop their institutions.

Whatever political institutions we develop, he went on, it is important that the people should be involved in their governments. Leaders must be elected and must renew their mandate [every other time]. Above all, Africans must develop humane forms of governance. Human rights must be internalized by the leaders and the people they lead. It serves very little purpose, he declared, to write constitutions with elaborate human rights clauses if the values [words indistinct] not been assimilated.

President Museveni said the people must believe in these values, they must be educated about these values. He said this is why the constitution-making exercise currently going on in Uganda is an educational exercise as well. He said dictatorship is a major cause of instability and dictators must be challenged.

Mr. Museveni said democracy is a good form of government but it should take many [word indistinct]. But the Ugandan leader pointed out that democracy required a socioeconomic infrastructure in order to thrive. He said to build a democracy is to build a sound economy. There can be no stability, he said, without democracy and no democracy without a sound economy. He called on the forum to reach a consensus on the fundamental principles that should form one general guideline of an African democratic system.

He said these principles should include some of the ingredients of liberal democracy—namely, accountability, popular participation, a free press, the sanctity of basic human rights, and regular, free, unmanipulated, and unrestricted elections.

On the economic development of Africa, the OAU chairman said a key word in our development should be cooperation. If the more developed countries of the world see the need for coming together by establishing common markets and aiming at political union, he said, then we in Africa should take a leaf from the developed world and embark seriously on our political and economic union. He said if the Europeans can surrender some of their sovereignty for further development, African states can similarly surrender some of their sovereignty for greater security both at the intra- and inter-state levels.

This, he said, is one way Africa can avoid the enormous expenditure on defense, which currently consumes 30 percent of our foreign exchange earnings continent-wide. More importantly, it would lessen human suffering, which increases from the depredations of war. However, he declared, all this cannot happen unless we resolve one concept of human freedom. Otherwise such pan-African arrangement can be used to stifle the popular movement for liberation. He said Africa should bequeath to the future generations viable continental arrangements capable of [word indistinct] external aggression and creating tranquility within.

Mr. Museveni said it is the duty of the forum to identify the essential elements for such a strategy. Some of the ingredients of such a strategy may include the political will and commitment to devise confidence-building measures for effective conflict-resolution arrangement, the concerted reduction of arms, and joint regional defense arrangements. If African states do not come together, he declared, they will hang separately.

Mr. Museveni said he is very enthusiastic about [the forthcoming OAU meeting at] Abuja. He said Abuja will open a new chapter in African cooperation. When we have our economic community, he explained, we should look ahead to the rationalization of our economic activities. He said Abuja gives Africans the opportunity to benefit from the economies of [word indistinct] which a continent-wide market can create. He said it gives us the opportunity to pool our small resources to finance big projects, to prevent wastage and duplication of effort.

Mr. Museveni said the community will enhance the establishment of socioeconomic infrastructure across the continent. He again [words indistinct] of experts that it will take Africa 34 years to get where the European Community will get next year. He said Africa has the duty to prove the experts wrong by moving faster than the Europeans have done since the time of the Treaty of Rome in 1951 towards complete economic union. He called on Africans to play a leading role in the development of the continent. He said stability has eluded Africa because we failed to build viable political institutions.

He said [words indistinct] tyrannies have emerged to fill the institutional vacuum, they became the institutions and, in some instances, the state. He said it is high time

Africans faced this problem head on. On security, President Museveni said security of property and people's [word indistinct] is the greatest challenge that faces African leaders today.

On food security, the OAU chairman said Africa must [words indistinct] the primacy of food production; otherwise Africans will starve, he said. Africa, he said, cannot [word indistinct] the spectacle of emaciated children and mothers on television screens of the world. He said this is a portrayal of helplessness. But he said Africa is not [brief transmission break] to which many of her people are needlessly subjected, he stated. He called on Africans to work towards the eradication of hunger from the continent.

In his remarks, the chairman of the Africa Leadership Forum and former Nigerian head of state, General Olugun Obasanjo, said the Kampala meeting must set achievable goals so that Africa is put on a trajectory [words indistinct] stability, development, and cooperation will remain elusive to Africa.

Among the heads of state attending the forum are President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Omar Hasan al-Bashir of the Sudan, who arrived in Uganda today. [passage omitted]

Nigeria's Obasanjo on OAU

AB2005224091 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT
19 May 91

[Text] Kampala, May 19 (AFP)—Former Nigerian head of state General Olugun Obasanjo hinted Sunday that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) might take a higher-profile role in African conflicts.

Gen. Obasanjo told journalists a few hours before the opening of a four-day conference on African security in the Ugandan capital Kampala that important recommendations were expected to come out of the meeting. The recommendations, he said, could bring changes in some long-standing OAU rules, including that of non-interference in the internal affairs of member-states.

He said the meeting of the African Leadership Forum, to be attended by 500 delegates including five African heads of state, was expected to spark a process of change in Africa.

"The OAU has some disabilities that have made it unable to realise its main objectives," Gen. Obasanjo said. The OAU has been criticised for refusing to be drawn into the internal affairs of many of its strife-ridden member countries, a policy that some say has hamstrung its attempts to bring peace to Africa.

Kaunda on Ending 'Economic Slavery'

MB2005144591 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] President Kaunda has said that Africa could not go any further than where she was now without security, stability, development, and cooperation in all walks of life of her people. The president who attributed the continent's lack of progress to exploitation by foreigners said, however, that Africa had a political will to end her economic slavery.

Comrade Kaunda who was addressing the opening session of the conference on security, stability, development, and cooperation in Africa in Kampala blamed the [words indistinct] slavery, colonialism, and economic exploitation that have devastated the continent [words indistinct] the African leadership to guide the people to exploit their continent's resources to their advantage.

Also at the same conference, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni [words indistinct] hunger, economic, social, and political instability rather than absence of [words indistinct]. He repeated the call for a continental security force to contain external aggression and maintain internal stability, ruling that this is one way Africa can avoid the [words indistinct] expenditure in defense which currently consumes 30 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Other speakers included Olusegun Obasanjo, President Quett Masire, and Chissano of Mozambique. The conference ends on Wednesday [22 May].

Kaunda Urges Strategies To Secure Foreign Aid

MB1505145891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1442 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Lusaka May 15 SAPA—African parliamentarians should formulate proposals which will convince aid donors not to forsake Africa in preference for Eastern Europe, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said on Wednesday [15 May].

Speaking at the official opening of the 22nd Africa region Commonwealth parliamentary conference in Lusaka, he said it was important for parliamentarians to make suggestions that would amply attract donor aid to Africa and deter them from going to the Eastern bloc countries which had democratized their countries.

The three-day meeting is discussing among other issues, unemployment; its inter-regional, social, political and economic implications; current developments in southern Africa; strategies for cooperation in Africa in view of the Gulf crisis and parliamentary democracy and "one-partyism" in Africa.

The Zambian leader also urged delegates to look for possible ways and means to overcome the hardships brought about by the Gulf crisis.

The conference is being attended by about 50 delegates from Botswana, the Gambia, Tanzania, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Malawi, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Africa's youngest nation, Namibia.

Guinean Authorities Expel News Magazine Editor

AB1805185491 Paris AFP in French 2238 GMT 17 May 91

[*A Cameroonian Journalist Is Expelled From Guinea—AFP headline]

[Text] Abidjan, 17 May (AFP)—The editor in chief of AFRICA INTERNATIONAL, Mrs. Marie-Roger Biloua, was expelled today from Guinea without any official explanation, she told AFP in Abidjan. Police authorities at the Conakry airport did not allow her to disembark from the plane which was bringing back one of the major leaders of the Guinean opposition, Mr. Alpha Conde, of the Guinean People's Rally, after many years in exile.

She emphasized the "brutality" of the police attitude toward her and recalled that she had stayed in Guinea several times recently and had had talks with the authorities. Other journalists on the same plane were allowed to disembark.

Cameroon**Opposition Call for Boycott Reportedly Heeded***AB2005213491 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 20 May 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Cameroon, today's festivities marking the 19th national feast day have turned out to be an unusually low-key affair in most parts of the country. Apparently, people have heeded a call by opposition politicians to boycott the feast by turning it into a national day of mourning for democracy and liberty in Cameroon. Our correspondent, Boh Herbert, has been monitoring events in Bamendam, and he now reports:

[Begin recording] In the northern town of Garoua where barricades burning vehicle tires were erected as early as 3 a.m. this morning and where civilians fought back with stones and bows and arrows to prevent people from reaching the celebration grounds, it is reported that security forces opened fire towards the end of the morning. No details of civilian casualties have been made available. An army officer is, however, said to have been wounded by an arrow.

In the political [word indistinct] anglophone towns of Boya and Bamenda, thousands of people dressed predominantly in black—sign of mourning—held demonstrations away from the official ground. In Bamenda, over 10,000 people joined in a peaceful march and a mock funeral ceremony, carrying two small coffins, one for the ruling CPDR [Cameroon People's Democratic Movement] Party and the other for Mr. Biya, which were later burned alongside effigies of President Biya and the Bamenda Motor Park where the Social Democratic Front Party [SDF] was launched last year. Addressing the crowd of demonstrators, the leader of the Social Democratic Front, John Fru Ndi, said the SDF led the way in forcing democratic change and liberties in Cameroon. The SDF, he continued, must stay in the lead.

In Bangante, west of the country, opposition political parties joined in the march past, carrying effigies of Cameroon's former leader, the late Ahmadou Ahidjo, as well as placards, asking for national conference and the resignation of President Biya. [end recording]

Embassy in Gabon Occupied*AB2005210691 Paris AFP in French 1911 GMT
20 May 91*

[Text] Libreville, 20 May (AFP)—The Cameroonian Embassy in Gabon was occupied today on the Cameroonian national feast day by a group of young Cameroonian opponents who tried to set fire to it early this afternoon before being driven away by Gabonese police, it was learned there late this afternoon.

The embassy offices were obviously ransacked, with all their windows broken, and the cars in the parking lot

were burned or damaged. The residence of the Cameroonian charge d'affaires has been under police protection since then.

The Cameroonian opposition, it may be recalled, had launched an appeal to boycott official activities marking the celebration of Cameroon's unification. It decided instead to observe a "day of mourning" in memory of the 30 people killed since the beginning of April following clashes with the Cameroonian police.

New Security Official To End 'Terrorism'*AB2005141191 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 17 May 91*

[Excerpts] At noon today, Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou swore in the new delegate general for national security, Mr. Jean Fochive. During this period of disturbances, the prime minister called on security agents to put aside questions and personal considerations and to be at the service of the state and the nation. Mr. Hayatou has said that the watchwords of the new delegate general for national security will be restoration of confidence and respect for the police:

[Begin recording] It is essential to restore this atmosphere of confidence in the shortest time possible because the success of the action that your delegate general will undertake depends on this atmosphere of confidence. He will have to restore peace in the country and put an end to the use of terrorism and intimidation as a political instrument. The delegate should rapidly put an end to the psychosis of terror that some people intend to impose on our country to frighten the peaceful and honest citizens of Cameroon. The people of this country and the state are asking for order and security to be restored in this country in order to achieve economic and social development. [end recording]

Late this afternoon in Douala, the minister delegate at the Presidency, Mr. Edouard Akame Mfoumou, also swore in General Jean- Rene Doumba as the operational officer for Littoral and South-West Provinces. Mr. Akame Mfoumou took this opportunity to remind the new commanding officer of the need to restore order and peace in Douala, the economic lifeline of Cameroon. [passage omitted]

Chad**Premier on National Conference, Power Structure***AB2005090991 Ndjamenia RNT Radio in French
0530 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Prime Minister Jean Bayoyeu Alingue yesterday gave a news conference. Before the local press, the prime minister spoke in a crystal clear manner on such burning national issues as security, the reorganization of the Army, the duties of the prime minister, and above all, the national conference. It was promised that the Chadian national conference will take place in May of 1992. Is that

too soon or too late? Listen to Jean Bawoyeu Alingue, who spoke yesterday before the local press:

[Begin recording] This national conference will bring together political groupings and recognized political parties. At the conference, everyone's contribution will be needed for drawing up the constitution. The constitution will be drawn up and we will discuss other details, such as holding a referendum and presidential and legislative elections, as will be defined by the national conference. We think that this process is within the normal framework of democracy. But it is up to the Chadian Government to decide [words indistinct]. We know that it is a very short timeframe, despite [words indistinct] of the national conference. It will take place with the parties that will attend the conference, who will bring their plans for societal projects. This is necessary because we now have a spirit of democracy and there is a relative lull. It is not enough, however, for each individual to come to a national conference with his own societal project—no. We think that if we can express ourselves, it must be done within an acceptable legal framework, in a framework within which a societal project exists.

For all these reasons, we think that after the [word indistinct] of the parties, the latter will be set up within that framework and the national conference will be organized by taking the recognized parties into account. Then we will advance progressively toward the constitution, which will be a sort of consensus because a constitution is a legal act which must in a way fix the framework within which the country is governed. If a consensus is honestly reached among the parties proposing societal projects, that fact will enable Chadians to create a solid basis, a sound legal basis. If it is time for elections, they will follow the rules of the game that will be fixed by the constitution and [word indistinct]; even if it has to be amended by the parties later, it would already be their own constitution. If you want the government to sign an ordinance right now, however, with the names of the parties—we have no parties; we do not know them. If you have them, I believe you will find yourselves here in front of armed men. [end recording]

Questioned on his responsibilities as prime minister as stipulated in the national charter and the relations between the prime minister and the government, this is what Jean Bawoyeu Alingue said:

[Begin recording] I think that the national charter [words indistinct] within that framework. The national charter

has fixed a program for the government and it is within that framework that these relationships operate. My relations with the president of the Republic consist of relations with the president of the Republic or members of the People's Salvation Movement, MPS. The president of the Republic is the chairman of the MPS and the MPS' policies are worked out by the president of the Republic and not by the government as such or by the prime minister in a direct manner. It is the president of the Republic who conceives the government's policy. This has been clearly stated in the charter and I think that this does not affect in any way the relations between the government and the MPS, or the MPS in its policy relationship with the president of the Republic. [end recording]

Zaire

Border Agreement With Zambia Ratified

AB1905231691 Paris AFP in French 1638 GMT
14 May 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 May (AFP)—The border demarcation agreement between Zaire and Zambia signed in September 1989 is expected to become effective now and in this way to settle a 97-year old problem, AZAP announced today.

The exchange of the "instruments of ratification of the treaty" was made at a ceremony yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kinshasa in the presence of the Zairian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mapesa Uduu, and the Zambian deputy minister of education, Mr. Kasongo.

The latter stated that "the most difficult task now for the two parties was the supply of human and material resources for implementing the physical demarcation of the approved border. [no closing quotation marks as received]

The border problem between Zaire and Zambia can be traced to the colonial era and had resulted in the signing of an arrangement between Great Britain and the independent state of Congo on 12 May 1894. In 1982, Presidents Mobutu and Kaunda decided to settle this difference once and for all by signing an agreement at Nsele (40 km north of Kinshasa) on 18 September 1989 in the presence of many African heads of state, notably those of Angola, Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zimbabwe.

Ethiopia

President Mengistu Resigns, Leaves Country

NC2105102291 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT
21 May 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 21 (AFP)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam has resigned and left the country, Ethiopian radio said Tuesday. Vice-president Lieutenant-General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan (Eds correct) has taken over as head of state, the radio said. Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu's destination was not known. The resignation came as rebels were pushing ever closer to the capital. Lt. Col. Mengistu, 50, seized power in 1977 three years after the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Further on Resignation

AB2105105291 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT
21 May 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 21 (AFP)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam has resigned and fled the country, Ethiopian radio said Tuesday as rebels advanced towards the capital. Vice-President Lieutenant-General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan has taken over as head of state, the radio said.

Gen. Tesfaye was in command of troops based in Asmara, the besieged capital of Eritrea where a secessionist rebellion has been going on for 30 years. Gen. Tesfaye was also charged in April with a nationwide campaign to mobilize political support for the regime in order to counter a formidable combined offensive launched in February by Tigrayan and Eritrean rebels. The campaign followed a decision by the Shengo (parliament) in favour of moving to a multiparty system.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu, 50, seized power under the banner of Marxism in 1977, three years after the overthrow of emperor Haile Selassie and set up a one-party regime inspired by those of the old communist bloc. In March 1990, Lt. Col. Mengistu announced the country was abandoning Marxism and going over to a mixed economy.

Council Announces 'Readiness' for Cease-Fire

EA2105125891 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 0935 GMT 21 May 91

[Statement issued by the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia State Council on 21 May; place not given]

[Text] It is known that our country's sovereignty and peace is being destabilized and its people, especially in recent times, are unable to run their daily lives without fear due to the prevailing grave situation. Efforts have been made to change the situation that has exposed our country and its citizens to great danger from time to time and which has caused the loss of many Ethiopian lives

and the displacement of many others. The problem, however, has not been solved yet. It is rather worsening in degrees.

In order to stop the bloodshed and for peace to prevail, various compatriots believe that the stepping down of the country's president would do the country good. After weighing this, President Mengistu Haile-Mariam has stepped down from power today and fled the country to a foreign country. Since the president has stepped down and left the country, the Republic's vice president [title as heard], Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, will replace him.

The government announces its readiness to observe a cease-fire with effect from today so as to stop the bloodshed and suffering of the people. The government also affirms its readiness to seek ways of establishing a transitional government and also announces that it will take steps, through diplomatic channels, to establish ways of implementing the cease-fire and the transitional government.

Regarding the peace talks arranged for 27 May 1991, government participation will continue, provided it is accepted by all the other sides.

After carefully studying the grave danger facing our country at present, the State Council strongly reminds the Armed Forces, which the Ethiopian people have entrusted with heavy responsibilities, the security groups, the People's Army, and the peasant and urban dwellers' guards at large to render their daily services calmly, more than ever before, in their various areas of work, in a spirit that takes the welfare of the country and the people into account. Ethiopia first.

Initial Rebel Reaction to Mengistu Flight Noted

AB2105153091 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT
21 May 91

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, May 21 (AFP)—Embattled President Mengistu Haile-Mariam fled Ethiopia on Tuesday, leaving his impoverished, famine-stricken country embroiled in civil war, with rebels less than 100 kilometres (60 miles) from the capital.

His resignation and departure after a series of rebel victories over the demoralised army was seen as paving the way for a peaceful solution to the war, diplomats said in Addis Ababa. [passage omitted]

The EPRDF's [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] London office, contacted by telephone, said the group had no immediate comment to make, but would issue a statement later.

A representative of the other main rebel group, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], fighting for the independence of the Red Sea province of Eritrea, welcomed Lt.-Col. Mengistu's departure.

"The bloodiest dictator in Africa has been removed, so it's good news for Ethiopia. But the question now is whether Ethiopia's new rulers will be prepared to settle the Eritrean question peacefully," said Amdemikael Kahsai, contacted by telephone.

"We are not fighting for a change of regime but for independence," he said, but he reiterated that the EPLF would agree to cooperate with a transitional government and "might postpone a referendum on independence by two or three years if it would help to stabilise the situation in Ethiopia."

There was speculation here that the United States had played a major part in persuading the Ethiopian leader to step down. U.S. diplomats are said to have held a series of meetings with Lt.-Col Mengistu to explore possible countries of asylum. [passage omitted]

EPLF Begins Offensive Against Dek'emhare

EA2005123091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] News just in: [musical interlude] The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] popular army has begun an offensive on the Dek'emhare front [south of Asmara]. [musical interlude] The heroic EPLF popular army began its right-flank [as heard] offensive on the Dek'emhare front yesterday. The heroic EPLF popular army has taken control of important places, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy during the operation.

Inflicts 'Heavy Losses'

EA2105155691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] The heroic army of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] continued its offensive on the Dek'emhare front yesterday. During yesterday's fighting, the heroic EPLF army captured more enemy fortifications and inflicted heavy losses in lives and property on the Dergue army. We shall present you the details as soon as we receive them.

EPLF Calls on Dergue Troops To Surrender

EA2105104891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 20 May 91

["Call" by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) to the 2d Dergue Revolutionary Army and to troops in Aseb; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] We believe that, although the Dergue government is not allowing you to follow and know the developments in the ongoing war in both Eritrea and Ethiopia, the truth will not remain hidden from you Dergue soldiers. As you are well aware, whenever you raise questions about a solution to your sufferings wherever you are, you receive miserable treatment, contemptuous

punishment, and insults from your commanders, who say: Don't you know that we are feeding you by transporting food to you by plane? [passage indistinct] You have been already trapped, and our heavy weapons have been placed at a distance to reach Aseb. [passage omitted]

The situation must be clear to those of you in the 2d Revolutionary Army and those of you [words indistinct] in Aseb that no assistance will come to you after this, no arms and rations will come to you. You will never be able to challenge the heavy EPLF offensive. (?Suffering), maiming, and capture are knocking at your door. Your death will not even be considered heroic but foolish. To die for a dictator and for the oppressive system that is cheating you is to die in vain and foolishly. The EPLF knows well that you belong to the peaceloving, oppressed people of Ethiopia, and it does not feel any hostility against you. It is calling on you [words indistinct] and you have to surrender to the EPLF peacefully. [passage omitted]

To the high-ranking military commanders of the 2d Revolutionary Army and those of [words indistinct] based in Aseb, no one knows more than you that your Army has no means of escaping. It is the end of the Dergue's system. The lives of thousands of soldiers are in your hands. Do not cheat these soldiers and allow them to be massacred. Such an act will not be accepted by humanity and history, and people will not tolerate it, hence it is a crime. [passage omitted]

EPRDF Reports More Towns 'Liberated'

EA2105154891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] army is scoring more victories. The heroic EPRDF combatants, by following the fleeing enemy soldiers from Ambo in the direction of Addis Ababa direction [words indistinct], which is 50 km from Addis Ababa [words indistinct]. During the fighting, many enemy soldiers were captured, killed, and wounded [words indistinct] only six tanks fled. [passage indistinct]

The heroic EPRDF combatants, by continuing their Waleign Campaign attacks, have liberated Debre Sina, Kara K'ore, [place name indistinct], Shewa Robit, and [place name indistinct], and places between Kembolcha and T'armaber have also been liberated by the EPRDF's combatants. [passage indistinct]

Kenya

Ethiopia's Mengistu Arrives in Nairobi

AB2105110691 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Nairobi, 21 May (AFP)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam who resigned from power this

morning in Addis Ababa, arrived at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi, at 1240 local time [0940 GMT], according to a reliable source. Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu is aboard a "Buffalo" twin-engine plane licensed ET AHJ and bearing Ethiopian Airways colors.

A total of 12 persons were on board the plane from which Mr. Mengistu has refused to disembark until he has held talks with Ethiopian Ambassador to Ethiopia Assefa Wolde, the same source added. According to the source, Mr. Wolde is currently in Kampala, Uganda. Mr. Mengistu is expected to leave for Zimbabwe where his family is settled, diplomatic sources contacted by telephone in Addis Ababa disclosed.

Said Holding Talks With Moi

*AB2105145691 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT
21 May 91*

[Text] Nairobi, May 21 (AFP)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam, who fled his country on Tuesday, was believed to be having talks with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and Foreign Ministry officials on Tuesday afternoon. The Ethiopian leader flew into Nairobi earlier Tuesday as rebels advanced on the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

According to Nairobi airport sources, he arrived aboard a twin-engined Buffalo aircraft of the Ethiopian airlines accompanied by around a dozen people. But after nearly two hours at the airport, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu and his party finally agreed to disembark. He was whisked away by Kenyan officials led by the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol.

Lt.-Col. Mengistu had refused to leave the aircraft until he saw Ethiopian Ambassador Assefa Wolde, who is however currently in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, attending an African Forum meeting.

Informed sources here said Lt.-Col. Mengistu was believed to have gone to the Nairobi State House for talks with President Daniel arap Moi and Foreign Ministry officials, who were summoned there Tuesday afternoon. The Ethiopian leader was expected to leave on Wednesday, probably for Zimbabwe, where he sent his family several months ago, diplomatic sources said.

Uganda

Museveni on Talks With Mubarak, Rebel War

*EA1905123291 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1000 GMT 18 May 91*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has said that the government is determined to work decisively against all armed elements in the north and northeastern Uganda so that there is total peace in those areas. He was addressing

a press conference at Entebbe International Airport last evening immediately after his return from a visit to Germany.

Speaking about the recent operation in the north of the country, President Museveni said that the government has always been blamed by the ordinary people because of protecting a small middle class of wrong elements who have international connections. He said that when the operation was launched and the local people, who had been suffering from these people, saw the seriousness of the government to rid them of the menace, they readily took up arms, like pangas, against the rebels on the side of the government. He said that it was a large-scale security operation aimed at ridding the two regions of wrong elements who were being manipulated by opportunists to spoil the image of the government, as well as causing insecurity among the peasants.

He said that a World Bank team has already been in Uganda to find ways and means the area can be assisted in both social and economic terms.

President Museveni further disclosed that on his way to Europe, he had a stopover in Egypt, where he held talks with President Mubarak on Uganda's intention to build another power station on the eastern side of the Nile, on Jinja side, able to generate 200 megawatts of electricity. He said that the talks were fruitful and the World Bank will therefore release funds to Uganda to embark on the project.

On the issue of the property left behind in Uganda by Asians when Amin declared his economic war, the president said he had talks with the British Government officials on the issue, adding that it would be wrong for the Uganda Government to invite investors while it is confiscating other people's property.

President Museveni said he had fruitful talks with German leaders and businessmen about environmental protection, tourism, and energy. He said he talked with German businessmen to interest them in Uganda's commodities, like textiles, leather, agriculture, mining, and the fishing industry. He said there was need to have joint ventures with them as a sure way of enhancing Uganda's economy. [passage omitted]

Trade Protocol Signed With Cuba 17 May

*EA1805230091 Kampala Radio Network in English
0700 GMT 18 May 91*

[Excerpt] Uganda and Cuba have concluded a new trade protocol following one week's negotiations which ended yesterday in Kampala. Mr. Charles Alai, deputy minister of commerce in charge of barter trade, signed on behalf of the government of Uganda, while the Cuban ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Neuris Vernier, signed on behalf of his government. The protocol, due to come into effect on 1 July 1991, to last for a year, will involve an exchange of goods valued up to \$4,000,000 from either side. Within this limit, exports from Uganda to Cuba will consist of

beans worth \$2,400,000, leather worth \$600,000, miscellaneous items worth \$1,000,000. Imports from Cuba will include medicines and pharmaceutical products worth \$1,500,000, refined sugar worth \$1,600,000, and miscellaneous items worth \$900,000. Also signed were the technical banking arrangements between the Bank of Uganda and Banco Nacional de Cuba.

The protocol calls for maximum discipline in the performance of trade contracts which will follow. It is expected, therefore, that no shipment from either side will take place until confirmed letters of credit have been opened. The effect of this will ensure that at the end of the protocol, exchanges between the countries will almost have balanced. Any inevitable [as heard] balance rolls over into the next protocol. The two parties agreed to meet during the second quarter of 1992 to review the execution of the present protocol as well as the prospects of future exchanges starting from July 1992. [passage omitted]

Museveni Invited to Angolan Cease-Fire Signing

*EA2005111691 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1900 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] The OAU chairman, President Yoweri Museveni, has received a message from President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola inviting him to attend the signing of the cease-fire agreement in Lisbon on 31 May 1991 between the Angolan Government and the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement.

The message was delivered to him this evening at the Uganda International Conference Center in Kampala by Angola's ambassador to the OAU in Addis Ababa, Mr. Luis de Almeida. President Museveni told the ambassador that it is very important for Africa to have peace in Angola. The meeting was attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs and regional affairs, Mr. Tarsis Kabwegyere.

Cabinet 'Seriously Divided' Over Land Issue

MB1905114291 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 19 May 91 p 6

[Report by political correspondent David Breier: "Cabinet Divided Over Restoration of Land"]

[Text] The Cabinet is seriously divided over the highly emotive issue of restoring land to black victims of forced removals.

The impasse has led to the temporary suspension of sittings by the parliamentary joint committee dealing with issues surrounding the imminent repeal of the Group Areas Act and Land Act.

Sources close to government revealed this week that Minister of Agriculture Kraai van Niekerk was taking a tough line against restitution.

Mr van Niekerk is under tremendous pressure from white farmers who oppose moves to restore land to blacks forcibly removed by the government during the apartheid era.

This contrasts with State President F.W. de Klerk who recently indicated that the government was "not unapproachable on the issue of restitution".

And Minister of Land Affairs, Jacob de Villiers, has also hinted that the question of land restitution was open. Mr van Niekerk was not available for comment.

The explosiveness of the issue was illustrated last weekend when a posse of right-wing farmers forcibly tried to evict blacks who had returned to land at Goedgevonden owned by the Department of Agriculture. The black squatters occupied the land at Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp before they were removed in 1978.

Police wounded two farmers in last weekend's incident. The government has applied to evict the squatters, and the matter is at present subject to Supreme Court action.

Nats [National Party members] on the parliamentary standing committee have supported the principle of land restitution for victims of forced removals—notably in cases where this land is still owned by the government and does not threaten the title deeds of white farmers. Mr de Klerk has guaranteed existing land title.

There is support in the joint committee for the establishment of a commission to examine land claims. This could go part of the way to meeting the demand by the African National Congress for a land claims court to settle such claims.

But the matter has apparently been held up in Cabinet where Mr van Niekerk is fighting a rearguard action against any move to return land to previous occupants and owners.

The government White Paper published earlier this year also took a tough line against land restitution.

It stated that "restoring land to individuals and communities who were forced to give up their land on account of past policies or other historical reasons would not be feasible".

The White Paper gave as its reasons the "vast potential for conflict inherent in such a programme" as well as overlapping claims to land.

However there has been a major move by people who were dispossessed during the height of apartheid to return to their land despite official government policy.

Another reason for the suspension of the workings of the parliamentary joint committee is said to be Labour Party opposition to the Residential Environment Bill which aims to maintain standards in suburbs to be opened after the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

This week the Urban Foundation appealed for the government to withdraw its four supplementary Bills on land reform when the Group Areas and Land Acts are repealed.

These supplementary Bills are the Residential Environment Bill as well as the Rural Development Bill, the less formal Townships Establishment Bill and the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill.

On the issue of forced removals, Urban Foundation executive director Ann Bernstein said: "Forced removals, which affect both rural and urban communities, must be resolved through political processes leading to the establishment of an appropriate judicial mechanism to deal with conflicting interests."

Withdraws Draft Bills on Land

MB2005111091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0908 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] Cape Town May 20 SAPA—The Cabinet has decided to withdraw the controversial draft bills on the abolition of racially based land measures and on the residential environment and submit a new draft bill to Parliament.

The bill, tabled on Monday [20 May], is also titled the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill and is a combination of the previous two draft bills.

Still no provision is made for restitution of land. It does, however, include proposals for the free regularisation of land registrations in cases where nominees were used to purchase property as a means of escaping the discriminatory effect of the Group Areas Act.

Controversial provisions that have been discarded are those dealing with the urban environment board, the conditions of decline, and mediation mechanisms to settle neighbourhood disputes.

The bill also provides for the establishment of an advisory commission on land allocation to which people who feel they have a just claim to land may make submissions.

According to the minister of planning, provincial affairs and national housing, Mr Hernus Kriel, intense debate on the question of land reform has ensued since the tabling of the white paper on land reform and the publication of the five accompanying draft bills.

He told a media briefing that the new draft bill retains the stipulations of the previous one on the abolition of the racially based land measures and incorporates certain suggestions on which broad consensus was reached by the parliamentary joint committee.

Mr Kriel said the government believed that the capital and energy which would have to be invested in restitution could be used more productive for the development and upliftment of deprived communities and the creation of new job opportunities.

Government's point of view that a programme of restitution was neither practical nor financially viable did not imply that it was insensitive to specific people or communities that could have been disadvantaged by past policy.

The draft bill provides for the establishment of an advisory commission on land allocation and also invests owners of sites in residential areas with the power to arrange norms and standards by agreement.

The advisory commission, which will be appointed by the state president, and will be representative of the broad population, is to report to Parliament annually. It will advise the state president on the orderly allocation of land, the identification of state land for allocation, the identification of rural land for agricultural settlement and the development of state land.

Mr Kriel said land would be allocated on the basis that agricultural land would provide a decent living and residential land will provide adequate living space.

The parliamentary joint committee dealing with the bills held 25 meetings during which time 282 written submissions from "the whole spectrum" of political thinking were considered.

The committee identified 13 groups, which were asked to present oral evidence and for which a week had been set aside.

Mr Kriel said the negative lobbying against the Residential Environment Bill and government's intentions represented differing points of view. It was regrettable that the negative lobbying had been publicised to the detriment of the government.

The new stipulations concerning norms and standards involved a radical scaling down of proposals in the Residential Environment Bill, but the government was

satisfied that these stipulations were sufficient to ensure the maintenance of norms and standards in residential areas.

Only the proposed powers to invest owners of residential sites to make by-laws on norms and standards for their neighbourhood had been retained in a revised form.

Any by-law, however, which discriminated on the basis of race, colour or creed, or was otherwise grossly unreasonable would, from the start, be null and void. This was categorically stated in a new provision upholding the common law position which enabled government to comply with undertakings to various parties.

Inkatha Resolutions on 'Traditional Weapons'

*MB1805162491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1559 GMT 18 May 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)]

[Text] Ulundi Saturday [no date as received]—The following resolutions were passed today by the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party. Resolution 1

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party having received the report of the proceedings of the meeting which our President Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi had with the Amakhosi of KwaZulu in the presence of His Majesty the King of the Zulus wish to enunciate the following principles: —No constitutional development possible will avoid a substantial reliance on the Zulu amakhosi and chiefs of South Africa and unless the Amakhosi and chiefs are consulted and concur with developments in the politics of negotiation, there will be problems ahead. —Respect for individuals in a bill of rights will not be sufficient to ensure that South Africans end up being governed the way they are willing to be governed. We need the added respect which every culture deserves a part of the fabric of a richly woven South African society. —The party political attacks on any cultural group or on any collective of Amakhosi or chiefs can only be destructive of the ingredients of success in negotiations.

We therefore resolve as Inkatha Freedom Party to uphold the dignity of the Amakhosi of KwaZulu and the chiefs of South Africa and in support of the Amakhosi's view expressed in their meeting with His Majesty the King and with the chief minister of KwaZulu and the president of Inkatha Freedom Party on the 10th we resolve:

1. To pledge our support for the right of the Zulu people to pay proper tribute to their Amakhosi to bear cultural weapons on every occasion at which an Inkosi or Amakhosi meet with their people.
2. To head the collective wisdom of the Amakhosi of KwaZulu that it is proper cultural and ceremonial behaviour for Zulu men to bear cultural weapons on all

occasions on which they formally gather together as Zulus under the authority of His Majesty the King of the Zulus and under the authority of the prince of KwaPhindangene as the prime minister.

3. To respect the traditions of the people of KwaZulu by permitting the people of KwaZulu to carry cultural weapons at all political rallies and all collective meetings as is the tradition of our people. Resolution 2

We the members of the Central Committee of Inkatha Freedom Party have noted the ANC's [African National Congress] strategy of attack against the IFP in the following steps which we have observed it taking:

- The writing of an open letter to the state president in which the IFP is bitterly attacked for using violence they say to achieve a political presence in Transvaal townships and to do so with the aid of the South African Police despite the ANC's sure knowledge that what they are doing is attacking the IFP on the Reef because the IFP has strong and growing grass root support there.
- The telephoning of our president by the deputy president of the ANC conveying as truth rumours that the IFP is intent on attacking the ANC in specific places at specific times which the deputy president of the ANC enumerated.
- Developing a media campaign pointing to the IFP and the cultural weapons some people carry being responsible for explosions of violence on the Reef, despite the fact that the ANC knows that it itself provoked the violence about which it complains is IFP violence.
- The holding of press conferences such as the one the ANC's secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, held at which again fingers were pointed at the IFP for being responsible for violence and publicly accusing the IFP of having its youth brigade members trained by the SADF [South African Defense Force] to give the IFP the capability of killing ANC leaders.
- The mounting of a public campaign culminating in a meeting with the state president demanding that the South African Government ban the carrying of cultural weapons on political occasions.
- The threat of withdrawing from negotiations if the South African Government does not comply with the ANC demands in the open letter to dismiss the minister of law and order and the minister of defence and to bring violence under control by the 9th May knowing full well that they were asking impossible demands and were going to compound the impossibility for Mr de Klerk by making him choose between disappointing the IFP by banning the carrying of cultural weapons, or disappointing the ANC knowing it would lead to the ANC's withdrawal from negotiations.

With great admiration we wish to convey our thanks to the president of Inkatha Freedom Party for not being

intimidated by this ANC series of attacks against the IFP and KwaZulu and to resolve:

1. To urge the South African Government to proceed with its business of bringing about reconciliation and establishing the politics of negotiation by ignoring the ANC's impossible demands.

2. To pledge our full support for the peace process which will be jeopardised by action which the ANC will in all probability undertake to undermine the process of reconciliation and attack moves to establish negotiation as the prime means of bringing about change.

3. To declare our willingness to attend the summit conference on violence that the state president has called for in order to establish the supremacy of the politics of negotiation in the face of failed attempts by the ANC to have cultural weapons banned from public meetings.

4. To, as black South Africans involved in the struggle for liberation and involved in opposition to apartheid to its final destruction, assure the state president that we, together with the whole of South Africa, will stand behind him in whatever he has to do to deal with the threat of using violence to undermine the politics of negotiation and to usurp the sovereign authority of South Africans to author a new constitution through the politics of negotiation.

Inkatha Backs Efforts 'To Control' Weapons

*MB2005155491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1526 GMT 20 May 91*

[Test] Ulundi May 20 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party on Monday afternoon agreed in talks with State President F. W. de Klerk to support the government in efforts to improve the control of dangerous weapons in unrest areas.

A joint statement by both groups said discussions between Mr de Klerk and King Goodwill Zwelithini, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and members of the KwaZulu cabinet "centred on the question of the carrying of cultural weapons in unrest areas where a prohibition on the possession of certain dangerous instruments in a public place has been imposed".

"The Zulu leaders made a clear stand in favour of their cultural heritage, but were prepared to support the South African Government in efforts to improve control of dangerous instruments in unrest areas.

"The government is now drafting amending regulations along the lines agreed upon. These will be published soon," the joint statement said. Further contacts would be undertaken to end the violence, they added.

Survey Reports on Black Political Intimidation

MB1905113691 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 19 May 91 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Black Intimidation 'Rampant'"]

[Text] At least a third of adult black urban residents have been forced against their will to take part in stayaways or boycotts at some stage, a survey by the South African Institute of Race Relations has revealed.

Two-thirds of people supporting Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], Inkatha or even the National Party claimed to have been threatened in some way to force them to stop paying rent, service or electricity fees.

Four out of every five people who supported Azapo or Inkatha claimed to have been forced to take part in boycotts or stayaways.

The details were released yesterday by the institute's executive director John Kane-Berman in a graduation speech at the East London campus of Rhodes University.

"I suspect a large part of the explanation for violence is a backlash against this type of coercion and that the so-called 'Third Force'—widely blamed for township violence—is in fact ordinary people striking back, said Mr Kane-Berman.

Without an end to coercion, he said, there would be no end to the backlash and no end to the violence.

Mr Kane-Berman also revealed that guns and explosives comprised 50 percent of the weapons used in political violence in South Africa while knives and pangas [large knives] and other sharp objects accounted for 18 percent.

Firearms were more frequently used than even home-made weapons like petrol bombs, he said.

While it was difficult to ascertain information about the type of firearms most often used, the largest single category that could be identified comprised AK-47s, followed by shotguns.

Mr Kane-Berman said his institute's statistics showed that, on average, 10 people were killed everyday last year and that this year's fatality rate was edging towards that figure.

Political violence had claimed more than 10,000 lives between September 1984 and April this year, he said.

Necklacing and other burning methods accounted for nearly all deaths since the violence began 6 1/2 years ago. [sentence as published]

Asked what short-term action could halt the violence, Mr Kane-Berman said the first step was disarmament. People should not be allowed to carry lethal weapons—such as pangas, knives and axes—to political meetings.

He added that, in order to lower the political temperature, the toyi-toyi [protest dance] be banned and the use

of inflammatory jargon by people at all ends of the political spectrum be stopped.

Another step would be to create a visibly independent tribunal to investigate complaints against the police, to separate propaganda from fact and to take severe disciplinary action against policemen where appropriate.

He added that strategies leading to violence needed to be abandoned—including the campaign against black local authorities and the intimidation of township residents.

Report Finds 'Surge' in Xhosa Nationalism

MB2105125691 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
21 May 91 p 4

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "Xhosa Nationalism 'Is Rising'"]

[Text] A surge in Xhosa nationalism was further complicating attempts to bring peace to Reef townships, the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression said yesterday.

The board is made up of prominent human rights lawyers and clerics. Its researchers say Xhosa nationalism manifests itself in the singing of Xhosa songs in praise of Transkei and Pondoland. In an area on the East Rand a squatter camp has been named after Transkei's military ruler Bantu Holomisa.

The report is the first public acknowledgment from a non-partisan, credible quarter that Zulu chauvinism is fuelling a similar reaction among Xhosas. Researchers say Xhosas are adamant the ANC [African National Congress] is a Xhosa organisation and that there is no place for Zulu leaders in it. The researchers attribute the rise in Xhosa nationalism to an influx of rural Transkeians.

ANC leader Chris Hani was recently drowned out by squatters singing tribal songs at kattlehong while he tried to put the Zulu contribution to the ANC's history in perspective. He was speaking after 15 squatters were killed when Xhosa-speaking residents of Holomisa squatter camp attacked squatters at neighbouring Mandela camp because they had heard Inkatha-supporting Zulus were living there.

The Community Agency for Social Enquiry (Case) claimed yesterday that Inkatha had been reported to be responsible for 10 times more acts of aggression during Reef township violence than the ANC.

A Case report said the media and monitoring organisations blamed Inkatha for 66 percent of 146 incidents between July last year and this month, and the ANC for 6 percent.

The report also claimed the reported use of AK-47s was restricted to Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi said Case had "highly politicised partisan reputation," and accused it of distorted analysis.

The ANC said the report's finding that traditional weapons were used in 31 of 82 incidents attributed to Inkatha explained why the ANC had called for a prohibition on the carrying of traditional weapons.

ANC, IFP Women's Leagues Call for Peace

MB1905191791 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] A joint call for peace has gone out from the Women's Leagues of the ANC [African National Congress] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]. At a prayer service at Regina Mundi in Soweto the two organization's appealed to all women in South Africa to act together in order to end the violence. The vice president of the ANC's Women's League, Mrs. Albertina Sisulu, said that up to now women had not done enough to bring about peace. IFP Women's League chairman, Mrs. (Dolly Nkumu), said women should forget their political differences and work together in order to find a solution to the violence.

KaNgwane Not To Attend Conference on Violence

MB2005111591 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] Johannesburg May 20 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk should not proceed with the government's planned peace summit on violence because its very success was in doubt, according to the chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Mangisi Cephas Zitha.

Addressing the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly on Monday [20 May], Mr Zitha announced he would not attend Mr de Klerk's peace summit, but was prepared to attend the proposed peace conference organised by church leaders.

He also appealed to Mr de Klerk to respond to numerous calls to allow the church leaders "to take their rightful place" in initiating a peace conference.

The weekend announcement by the African National Congress, SA [South African] Communist Party and Congress of SA Trade Unions that they would boycott Mr de Klerk's summit on Friday and Saturday had "placed a question mark on (its) success".

"Under the circumstances I believe that the proposed peace conference called... by the state president without the major role players may prove to be an exercise in futility," Mr Zitha said.

He argued that in order to ensure the success of such a peace summit, "every significant party or organisation must be totally involved".

"I am therefore of the considered view that the state president should not proceed with the proposed peace conference.

"Therefore... I will not be in a position to attend the proposed peace conference.

"In this regard I support the view that the church leaders have a very significant role to play by convening a peace conference," Mr Zitha told the assembly.

"I do so on the basis that the church is not the master of the state, neither should it be the servant of the state. The church must represent the conscience of the state.

"I am absolutely convinced that the church leaders can play the role of a catalyst in bringing the party leadership together in promoting unity and addressing the thorny issue of violence in our country."

To ensure the success of a peace conference on violence, "we need the broader involvement of the majority of the role players to be involved", Mr Zitha said.

Transkei Not To Attend Conference

MB2105104691 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Transkei will not be attending President F.W. de Klerk's summit on violence. The territory's military ruler, Major General Bantu Holomisa, says Transkei was originally invited to send its ambassador to South Africa to the summit, near Pretoria. He says Transkei replied it wanted to participate in the debate on violence but it was told it could only attend as an observer.

Holomisa says that's in spite of President de Klerk admitting that Transkei is an affected party because of the loss of lives among its citizens working in South Africa. Because of Pretoria's refusal to allow Transkei to participate actively, Holomisa says Transkei will not be going.

De Klerk To Meet Archbishop Tutu 23 May

MB2005134691 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] State President F. W. de Klerk has agreed to meet Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu to discuss the continued detention of hunger-striking political prisoners. Tutu contacted De Klerk this morning, and a meeting has been set up for Thursday [23 May]. The archbishop's approach to the state president follows the visit he made yesterday to six hunger-striking prisoners in Cape Town's Somerset Hospital.

Meanwhile a lawyer representing them, Willie Hofmeyer, says their health is deteriorating rapidly. He says one prisoner, Gordon Webster, collapsed yesterday and has lost consciousness. Hofmeyer says the health of all prisoners is weakening.

SADF Researching Chemical Warfare Defense

MB2105125991 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 91 p 2

[Report by Linden Birns: "Chemical Warfare: SADF Researches Counter Measures"]

[Text] The SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] has started research on chemical warfare counter measures since the Gulf War. An SADF spokesman confirmed yesterday that 7 Medical Battalion Group—which falls under the SA Medical Services arm of the SADF—had been given the task of devising an anti-chemical weapons programme. The programme was in an initial stage. The spokesman refused to say how much money had been earmarked for the programme.

The unit would research the potential chemical warfare threat to SA and recommend counter measures which could be applied in southern Africa's relatively high temperatures.

"At the moment there is no chemical warfare threat to SA," he said. "It was decided to go ahead with this programme because we cannot afford to wait until such a threat does arise before deciding how and with what we will deal with it."

The spokesman said while research would initially remain low key, training of soldiers could begin next year. This would probably entail courses on chemical warfare and survival procedures, including training with different types of chemical weapons suits.

A recent edition of Jane's Defence Weekly (JDW) reported that European-style chemical warfare suits would probably prove ineffective in southern Africa's climatic conditions.

The spokesman said: "We have found problems with soldiers suffering heat exhaustion when using conventional chemical weapons suits, but the challenge we face is finding either alternative forms of protection or adapting existing technology to our climatic conditions."

Jane's reported that Kuwait, Israel, Egypt and Pakistan had been identified by the U.S. as suspected manufacturers of toxic chemical or biological agents.

Iraq, Burma, China, India, Libya, Iran, North and South Korea, Taiwan, Syria and Vietnam were identified as having chemical warfare capabilities.

Phosphorous is the key component of many chemical weapons mixtures, including VX, Soman, Sulphur Mustard, Sarin and Tabin.

Like Iraq, most African countries have not signed the 1972 Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention. The convention was signed by 60 states.

The SADF spokesman said there was nothing to stop any non-signatory from buying the necessary chemicals for use in weapons.

"All anyone needs is a simple weapons delivery system such as standard artillery, and they then have the capability to pose a chemical-weapons threat."

SA had signed all conventions and treaties governing the use of chemical weapons. "That is why the SADF has no offensive chemical warfare strategy, only defensive strategies," the spokesman said.

Thatcher Urges Solution to Violence, Unrest

*MB2005110391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0857 GMT 20 May 91*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg May 20 SAPA—Former British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher on Monday [20 May] warned South African leaders to stop standing on procedural difficulties and to get on with solving the problem of violence. After a 15-minute talk to the editor of Johannesburg's SOWETAN newspaper, she briefly addressed the media party accompanying her and said: "I find it strange that people are standing on procedural difficulties". "Get on with it!"

Mrs Thatcher said the SOWETAN had adopted a positive approach to the concept of nation-building, but violence had to be ended before the necessary investment and job creation would be achieved.

"There are really big problems to be addressed: Violence and intimidation are the death knell for the rule of law, human dignity and democracy," she said.

Commenting on the talks with the Iron Lady, [SOWETAN editor] Mr Klaaste said Mrs Thatcher had mainly tried to find out where the problems lay and what could be done. "She wanted to know what physical help can be given." He had pointed out that the problems were more than a matter of procedure or strong leadership. "It's a life and death game," he said.

Receives Doctorate, Addresses Function

*MB2005161791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1528 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 20 SAPA—For the second time in a day, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, former British prime minister, called on South African leaders to get rid of violence and intimidation and to get on with the job of finding a negotiated solution to the country's problems.

Mrs Thatcher was speaking at Johannesburg's Randse Afrikaans Universiteit (RAU) on Monday, where she received an honorary law doctorate from the university's chancellor, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The "iron lady" deviated from her prepared speech to say that the great task facing South Africa's leaders was to get rid of the violence and intimidation.

"...People's dreams must not to be frustrated by procedural arguments now.

"They are far too valuable for that," she said and was immediately greeted by a spontaneous standing ovation from the packed auditorium.

Mrs Thatcher began her speech with an Afrikaans sentence, which had her audience immediately on their feet applauding vigorously. The sentence was: "It is a great pleasure for me to be here today."

The proceedings began with the recorded strains of Handel's Water Music filling the auditorium, after which the all-English programme was continued by the university's choir singing the Vaughan William's hymn, "All People Who on Earth Do Dwell".

In her speech Mrs Thatcher referred specifically to the role of Afrikaans and said it was strong because it lived in the hearts and minds of millions of South Africans.

"It is an important comment on the history of South Africa that Afrikaans is the first language of so many white, coloured and black South Africans alike.

"So let Afrikaans universities flourish. Let them go from strength to strength. Above all, let them be open to all.

"Let admission be determined by merit, not by colour or race. That surely will keep Afrikaans and Afrikaans-speakers in the mainstream of public life," she said.

[Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English at 1500 GMT on 20 May added: "Mrs. Thatcher said that Britain's history had proved that the rule of law could precede full democracy, but even a limited democracy could not work without the rule of law administered by an independent judiciary. Respect for the rule of law was an abiding condition for a peaceful community. Mrs. Thatcher said there could not be any hope if a country's industries and economy were destroyed."]

UNITA Ties Preclude Angolan Diplomatic Ties

*MB2105125491 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
21 May 91 p 15*

[Report by Dale Lautenbach of the Star Africa Service: "No SA Office While UNITA Links Remain, Says MPLA"]

[Text] Luanda—Angolan Government officials have said South Africa [SA] will not be allowed to open a diplomatic office in Luanda as long as it keeps representatives in Jamba, headquarters of the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement.

The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government's stance was made clear after a visit to Luanda last week by a South African delegation led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Neil van Heerden, which is believed to have discussed the possibility of opening a South African diplomatic office in the Angolan capital.

Angola's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Venancio de Moura, said South Africa had to recognise the MPLA government before there could be any South African representation in Luanda.

He said the MPLA was not prepared to entertain the contradiction of a South African mission in Luanda while Pretoria retained representation in Jamba.

Even UNITA now recognised the MPLA government and its president as the official head of state, he said.

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria has acknowledged that it has about 12 people in Jamba to maintain communication with UNITA. It has denied MPLA assertions that there are SADF [South African Defense Force] personnel in Jamba.

Pretoria is believed to be reluctant to abandon UNITA for the MPLA out of loyalty to the rebel movement and for fear of acquiring a reputation for being untrustworthy.

Both the Department of Foreign Affairs and SADF have denied repeated assertions by the Angolan Government that South Africa was continuing to give military support to UNITA.

Officials of some of the new opposition parties emerging in Luanda also believe there has been South African intervention in the war on the side of UNITA.

They do not believe, however, that this was ordered by President de Klerk, but rather that hardline elements within the military establishment and political rightwing remained involved after the South African Government formally stopped aiding UNITA.

18 May Press Review on Current Issues, Problems

MB1805113291

[Editorial Report]

BEELD

Judicial System 'Untarnished' by Winnie Mandela Trial—"One of the most astonishing reactions to the conviction and sentencing of Mrs. Winnie Mandela has been the almost unanimous view by people and organizations across a broad spectrum that the South African judicial system has emerged untarnished from this thorny and controversial case," declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 16 May. "Even the normally skeptical, and even now hostile, overseas press has admitted that there was no racism involved in the case and that politics did not play a role in her conviction." "It would therefore not help the African National Congress or anyone else to try and create the impression that Mrs. Mandela is virtually innocent because she was not found guilty of assaulting anyone. She is guilty."

DIE BURGER

Freedom of Speech Could Be 'Torpedoed'—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 15 May states in a page 12 editorial that: "Attempts such as those yesterday to prevent Mr. Nelson Mandela from stating his case at the University of Stellenbosch do not befit students of such an institution, regardless of their political convictions." "Preparation for a leadership role comes about in large measure by being exposed to the exchange of opinions on various ideas and issues inside and outside the classroom. Therefore, it is necessary that everyone enjoys the right to voice his opinion and defend it against other points of view." "This applies as much to the right-wing radical students at Stellenbosch and Pretoria Universities who wanted to silence Mr. Mandela as to the left-wing radicals at Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities who in the past have tried to do the same to speakers with whom they disagreed. The most serious implication is that freedom of speech, which will be one of the most important bargaining tools for minority groups in a new dispensation, can be torpedoed by such actions."

TRANSVALER

ANC Statement on Security Forces a Step Forward—"Repeated disillusionment leads to caution about cries for peace," says Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 15 May in a page 8 editorial, "which is why the latest statement by the African National Congress [ANC] that members of the security forces 'are not enemies of the people' and other conciliatory words will be viewed skeptically by people outside the organization. Nevertheless, it is a step forward when the ANC feels it cannot label the security forces as enemies." "The security forces should be placed in a position where they can enjoy general respect, because, regardless of which party is in power, a security force that is as widely obeyed and supported as possible will always be necessary."

20 May Press Review

MB2005104491

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Mandela Statements 'Careless,' 'Ill-Considered'—"To talk of the series of explosions in Johannesburg this week as a return to the 'armed struggle' is to dignify the depraved techniques of terrorism and to falsify what actually happened," states the page 20 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 19 May. "The context in which this [the bombings] happened is important. The first explosion occurred only hours after ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela had delivered a tirade... which included this sentence: 'When they (black people) realise that the government is working with the black organisations that are killing our people, they will arm themselves and go to the white areas and kill innocent people there.' To

suggest that Mr Mandela intended to incite his followers to violence is unjustified and unfair, but it is indisputable that his words were careless to the point of irresponsibility." "What Mr Mandela has to fear of the government security forces is not conspiracy, but abdication." "The ANC's revolutionary strategy has played a considerable part in driving the police towards abdication.... Mr Mandela can help to advance the day when the police come under proper restraint, or he can delay the day."

The ANC's "flirtation" with helping the police "has barely dented the distrust and anger created among the police by a persistent—and continuing—campaign of assassination aimed at black policemen labelled as 'sell-outs'." Mr Mandela's "angry and ill-considered comments" "play into the hands of those—in his own ranks and among the whites—who are trying to abort the process of negotiation and to return, on the one side, to armed struggle, and on the other side to brute repression. It is unfair to blame Mr Mandela for the resumption of terror bombings; it is not unfair to suggest that his comments may have persuaded his hardliners that the time was propitious to uncover their arms caches."

There is no substitute for a return to law. The trial of Mrs Mandela has had a marked demonstration effect, for both sides of the conflict, of the efficacy of the courts not only in upholding the law but also in unmasking political truth. That is the road Mr Mandela should take in his search for redress for the terrible violence of which he complains, but to do so, he will have to engage in negotiation, not boycott negotiation," the editorial concludes.

SUNDAY STAR

Return to 'Vicious Circle'—"The road to the new South Africa is not only rocky, it also seems to be heavily mined. The ANC has now carried out its threat to suspend negotiations, township violence continues to rack the country—and the bombs are back in city streets," begins the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 19 May. "This week's mindless limpet mine attacks... serve to illustrate that the entire country is vulnerable to political violence.... There is a complex tangle of forces working for and against negotiations within various groups and organisations from the far left to the far right.... It becomes an exercise in futility to speculate on the source of each outrage.... There may be maverick elements at work... in addition to forces such as the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], Inkatha or a mysterious 'third force' in the security network."

"Unfortunately, this weekend's suspension of ANC negotiations with the government in reaction to violence, threatens to create a vicious circle that could provoke further violence. The ANC decision... may only be a bargaining ploy in the tough negotiation process as well as a tactic by its leadership to gain the support of militant delegates at the ANC's national conference in

July. But it could also send the wrong signals to some of its more impatient cadres eager to hit back at what they believe to be connivance by government in the township slaughter... and interpret the suspension of constitutional talks as the resumption of the armed struggle." Mandela's warning that "township violence could spill over into white areas might simply be a statement of fact—or it might be a subtle threat.... The message... is that nobody can afford to be complacent." With the suspension of the armed struggle, "many organisations relaxed their vigilance.... As long as South Africa remains in a state of political instability and uncertainty, there will be a vast potential for violence and random attacks. Sadly the time has come for South Africans to raise their defences against attacks from every quarter—especially in black townships where the level of threat is highest. And the only way out of this state of siege is through negotiations towards a just constitution. There are no shortcuts—such as a return to the state of emergency," the editorial says.

THE STAR

Government, ANC Must 'Exercise Restraint'—"The ANC's weekend decision to suspend constitutional discussions with the government calls for cool heads and sober assessment. Intemperate heads and impulsive judgments must be avoided," states Johannesburg THE STAR in English in a page 8 editorial on 20 May. "It is a pity that the ANC has rejected an invitation to participate in the conference on violence arranged by President de Klerk." Still, "both sides must exercise restraint and pursue their private talks on violence with urgent purposefulness."

Government Only Pursues Court Action on Squatters—A second editorial on the same page says, "The right-wing attack on black farmers at Goedgevonden last weekend was a sharp lesson on the tough demands of land reform." "The government has made no clear moves to negotiate with a community patently wronged by apartheid. Instead it is pursuing court action to get the people evicted and their leaders convicted of trespass." Negotiation "should not be compromised by court actions which may result in more forced removals, feeding the hopes of the right that black people will gain no rural land outside the homelands."

BUSINESS DAY

Road Building Way To Boost Economy—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 20 May in a page 6 editorial observes, "Conventional popular thinking is that the economy should be kick-started through vast labour-intensive housing projects." "In the meantime, the government is paring budgeted spending on infrastructural projects such as road building. Our road network is deteriorating to the detriment of our industrial and farming sectors." "We should be alive to the possibility that the housing kick-start could provide comparatively few jobs after the turn of the century. It

might make more long-term sense to refocus on labour-intensive infrastructure developments—school rooms and well-built and maintained byways just as much as super-highways—which create longer-term employment and skills training opportunities."

Bombings Threat to Peaceful Settlement—"The series of bomb attacks in central Johannesburg at the end of last week introduced a new, and frightening, complication to the negotiating process," states a second editorial on the same page. "Tracing the bombers is a matter of urgency, not only to prevent further terror blasts, but to identify those who reintroduced the fear of random bombings into city life." "The ANC has an interest in co-operating with police inquiries; government has an interest in finding the bombers, wherever they are. Lives are at stake immediately; the long-term danger is to the prospects of a peaceful negotiated settlement."

SOWETAN

ANC Should Attend De Klerk Conference on Violence—"The decision by the ANC to break off further constitutional talks with the government is by no means the end of the road," points out Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in a page 6 editorial on 20 May. "Nobody, from the government to the most radical revolutionary movement, really has an alternative to negotiations. None of the major players, we are sure, is now going to throw the whole process overboard." "Everybody has realised by now that it was naive to believe that a matter as huge and as complicated as this could have been settled by two parties—the government and the ANC—alone." "In the meantime it is a mistake for the ANC to boycott the State President's peace indaba [meeting]. The violence is the immediate question and the sooner it stops the sooner real business can start. In the name of all those who have died already the ANC should reconsider its position."

Police Losing 'Impetus' on Arrests Against Violence—A second editorial on the same page declares, "Immediately after the massacre near Kagiso the Sunday before last, SOWETAN suggested the police would do themselves and the country a great favour if they launched a mighty investigation at once." "It is now a week later. Besides six men who were arrested a week ago, nobody else has been detained. The impetus is being lost. The police must move with greater speed and resolution. If they do not, Kagiso is going to become just another blood-stained, half-forgotten chapter in the sorry saga of violence. We hope this opportunity is not lost."

TRANSVALER

Squatting Problem Sensitive Issue—"One aspect of the Goedgevonden dilemma should not be overlooked: The government should by now have had contingency plans ready for the squatting problem," notes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans in a page 8 editorial on 14 May. "Few people can condone the manner in which the farmers expressed their dissatisfaction," but "other leaders—not in right-wing camps—including the National

Party's local leader—say that thievery by the squatters can no longer be tolerated.” “Indeed, everyone knows how sensitive the problem is.” “For the sake of order and goodwill people must be provided with accommodation. This will ensure that ground is not illegally occupied.”

21 May Press Review

MB2105103091

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Should Reassess Sanctions—“In another of his useful analyses of the causes of the current plague of violence, the director of the Institute of Race Relations, John Kane-Berman, has identified the growing education/employment gap as a prime factor,” states Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 May in a page 16 editorial. The African National Congress (ANC) remains, however, “wedded to sanctions as its most effective lever for prising change out of the De Klerk government.” Therefore, the ANC “needs to reassess its strategy urgently. Its threatened general strike on June 15—unless the government gives way to its demands—will further damage an already weakened economy. Hammering the economy is no way to advance the peace process.”

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Regaining Initiative, ANC Leadership ‘Churlish’—“Now that government and the Zulu leadership have apparently reached agreement on a ban on assegaes in unrest areas, President de Klerk will no doubt renew his appeal to the ANC to attend his weekend summit on ending violence. It is difficult to see why the ANC should refuse,” opines Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 May in a page 10 editorial. “If the ANC still refuses to attend the summit on violence, President de Klerk may have to postpone it. Peace talks are urgent, but there is no point in meeting without the ANC.” “The spear issue gave the ANC good reason to dig in its heels, but refusing to attend talks on violence because government announced them before consulting with the ANC leadership was churlish. Now the ANC’s ground will be weaker still.” Also, “government’s apparent vacillating on violence enabled the ANC to take a hard line ahead of its national conference in July.” This benefits its “aging leadership, which is under pressure from militants for the ANC to use ‘people’s power’ to get its way.” “If this is what has happened, President de Klerk may be on the point of regaining the initiative. He is in a strong position to reassert himself, and demand that the ANC attend his conference if it is really interested in peace.”

THE CITIZEN

Banning of Speakers Should Not Be Permitted—“We hold no brief for Mr Joe Slovo, the general secretary of the SA Communist Party [SACP],” states Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 May in a page 6 editorial. “However, whether one likes Mr Slovo’s role or not, he is a dominant figure who cannot be ignored. And whether

one likes his views or not, he is a man who should be heard, if only to know what his policies are and what he has in mind should the ANC-SACP alliance take over the government of this country. For that reason alone the Potchefstroom University Council should not have barred him [from speaking].” “To bar him from speaking will not make him disappear, nor will it make the students, the country’s future leaders, better informed.”

SOWETAN

Do Not Permit Hunger Strikers To Become Martyrs - “The spirit of tolerance that the government is trying to demonstrate is at odds with its refusal to release political prisoners on hunger strike. According to all reports, the number of political prisoners admitted to hospital because of their hunger strike is growing,” observes Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 May in a page 6 editorial. “It is plainly unacceptable for the government to renege on the promise to release all political prisoners by a specific date,” so “the government should act in the democratic manner that is now expected of it. It has more to gain than to lose by acting in this way.” “The government cannot afford the bad publicity—which is becoming worldwide—over the continued jailing of these men. They should be released before their health deteriorates. Otherwise they will quite rightly become martyrs.”

CAPE TIMES

Farmers Action at Ventersdorp ‘Dangerous Precedent’—“The arrogance of the army of white farmers who descended on a Ventersdorp squatter camp and tried to remove them by force is best illustrated by their fury at being foiled by the police,” states Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 16 May in a page 4 editorial. The farmers “were not prepared to let the law take its course. But unless the law is allowed to take its course, for all individuals and groups irrespective of their race or colour, South Africa will stare social disintegration and chaos in the face. In descending on people of colour with ill-intent, the farmers have set a most dangerous precedent which this country has so far, in spite of all the violence, managed to avoid. We are indebted to the police for responding to the threat with such efficiency and restraint.”

Thatcher Visit Shows Nation’s Reacceptance—A second editorial on the same page states “Mrs Margaret Thatcher’s visit to South Africa as the guest of President de Klerk is a gratifying demonstration of the distance this country has travelled in recent times away from international isolation.” “It would be idle to pretend that the visit is universally welcome in those sections of the community which have suffered under the lash of apartheid,” “yet it would be a constructive gesture if the liberation movement resolved to refrain from demonstrations—in courteous respect for so distinguished a visitor.”

Angola

Ministers Relieved; Government Reshuffled

MB2005194991 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos instituted a government reshuffle today, relieving Information Minister Boaventura Cardoso and his deputy, Joao Miranda. The two men have been replaced by Rui de Carvalho, who is a former director general of Luanda Nacional Radio and the Angolan People's Television, and Aldemiro Vaz da Conceicao, who until now was director of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Commander in Chief's Office for Psychological Action and Information.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also relieved Jose (Kambuangu) as deputy provincial commissioner of Cuando Cubango; Joao Junior Fortuna as (?deputy) provincial commissioner of Cunene; and Manuel Francisco as (?deputy) provincial commissioner of Benguela.

The Angolan head of state also appointed Afonso van Dunem Mbinda as Angola's ambassador to the United Nations. Mbinda has occupied the posts of foreign minister and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for external relations.

UNITA Reports on Luena Meeting With FAPLA

MB2005090691 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 20 May 91

[Report from Luena by correspondent Silo Martir]

[Text] Comrade General Ben-Ben, FALA's [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff, asked journalist William Tone (?to arrange) the first meeting between FALA and FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] delegations. The meeting began at 1230 in the Cauangua ward of Luena city on 18 May.

The meeting discussed a number of issues linked to the cease-fire. The meeting was held in a cordial and open atmosphere, and a number of decisions were made to settle future incidents.

The glorious FALA combatants held a major rally in Luena on the same day. The rally was attended by thousands of residents, including traditional chiefs and [words indistinct] from the wards of Chimboma, Casseque, Cafula, Canzengue, Narcisio, Calombe, Cangulo, Alto Calanda, Calanda 1, Calanda 2, Cassonde, Muchimbo, Samuandundo, [name indistinct] and Sacheca. FALA combatants discussed the signing of the cease-fire and the war which is no longer justified because UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] goals have been achieved.

During the rally, our armed forces (?were entertained) by traditional dances. They also sang songs reminiscent of the difficult years of the war. It was an emotional occasion [words indistinct]. Relations between FALA and the people remain good. We will give you more details in due course.

Further on Officers Meeting

MB2105131291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 May 91

[Report from Luena by correspondent Paulo Cahilo]

[Text] The [words indistinct] outcome of the first military meeting held today between high-ranking FAPLA and UNITA delegations on the banks of the Cassombo River. The delegations, which were headed by Colonel Emino Carneiro, FAPLA's chief of staff for operations, and General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, FALA's chief of general staff, met this morning with the Operational Verification Subcommittee. The subcommittee meeting was coordinated by FAPLA Col. (?Feijao) and FALA Brigadier Abreu.

The coordinators discussed the movement of supplies by road and air and reviewed the free movement of persons, among other issues. The coordinators agreed that the movement of convoys should fall under a technical commission which will disarm landmines on the Luena-Saurimo and Luena-Leua roads. Engineering experts will be assigned to the technical commission.

Today's meeting agreed (?on the) movement of people as of tomorrow. Two Hercules airplanes were scheduled to leave Luena today to carry food and medicines to Luena residents.

The meeting, which was attended by Angolan and foreign reporters, including a South African female journalist, decided to create an insignia known as CV, which stands for Verification Commission. The insignia will identify the commission's members.

Meanwhile, Col. Emino Carneiro, FAPLA's chief of staff for operations, arrived in Luena city yesterday afternoon accompanied by journalist William Tone, who mediated in the Luena battle. Col. Carneiro will continue talks before the signing of the cease-fire accords in Lisbon on 31 May. The accords will be signed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and UNITA leader Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

On his way to Luena, Col. Carneiro stopped over in Malange Province, where he met with the Northern Front Command to discuss aspects related to the creation of a military subcommittee to deal with the ongoing peace process. At the meeting held in Malange yesterday, Col. Carneiro discussed the situation in Caculama, among other issues. The meeting was attended by Major General Gongo and Col. Joao Ernesto Liberdade, governor of Malange Province and member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of

Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, and senior FAPLA general staff officers.

Sources with the Eastern Front Command say that [words indistinct] could leave for Cuanza Sul Province on a similar mission. The source added that a meeting between FAPLA commanders assigned to the Cuanza Sul region and UNITA officers has apparently been set for 22 May at a venue to be arranged.

Situation in Luena City Remains 'Calm'

MB2005202191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] The situation remains calm in Luena, Moxico Province. The weapons have apparently fallen silent once and for all. The people are now able to move about in the streets more freely.

Government 'Cannot Account' for Weapons in Luanda

MB2105074891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Thousands of firearms issued at random by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to Luanda residents during the war constitute a major threat to the government. Reliable information from Luanda says that many armed civilians who endured hardships in Minse [Ministry of State Security] dungeons have promised to take revenge and turn their weapons against MPLA leaders during the election campaign. The sources added that the MPLA ought to disarm residents as soon as possible so that the election campaign can be held peacefully. Otherwise, many people could be killed. It will be recalled that the MPLA-PT [Labor Party] cannot account for 100,000 weapons in the capital of Luanda.

Mauritius

*** Drug Arrests Move Italy To Request Visas**

91AF1036A Port Louis THE SUN in French 4 Apr 91 pp 1, 7

[Text] Italy, one of the few European countries in the EEC that does not require a visa for Mauritians visiting the country for indefinite periods, has decided to go along with the rest and require an entry visa for the island of Mauritius.

The decision was unquestionably made in the light of the very recent case of Mauritians arrested in Italy for drug possession. Nor can there be any doubt that the decision made by Italian authorities will also affect persons allowed to travel freely through Italian airports who take advantage of that fact to slip into other EEC countries, including France and the United Kingdom.

The visa will be required as of 15 May. To obtain a visa from the consulate at Rogers House, any applicant must

present an original certificate of lodging stamped by an official from the mayor's office accredited in Italy and having authorization from the competent Police Prefecture for any period of over 20 days. For stays of less than 20 days, any applicant must prove he has the means to provide for his own needs in Italy, amounting to an average of 1,000 rupees a day.

The following communique [not reproduced] was sent to us by the Italian Consulate in Mauritius.

*** Agalega: Necessities Reportedly in Short Supply**

91AF1036C Port Louis THE SUN in French 23 Apr 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] Agalega residents have reportedly been without sugar, candles, kerosene, and laundry and toilet soap for some time, according to a letter sent to LE MAURICIEN this week.

A group of workers employed by the Outer Islands Development Corporation (OIDC) claims the situation began to deteriorate over a year ago. Nor has the OIDC has done anything to solve the problem, the workers add. "Through this letter, we wish to alert public opinion and government authorities to the painful situation we are experiencing in Agalega, which is part of Mauritian territory," they state.

The some 300 inhabitants of the island are reportedly forced to go to bed very early because there are no candles or kerosene. "We are also out of matches. A book of matches is worth gold here in Agalega," write our correspondents. "Our children have no tea in the morning before going to school or day care centers because we are out of sugar. We ourselves are forced to drink tea without sugar or coconut water in the morning," they say.

"We do not even have laundry or toilet soap," they continue, going on to add that OIDC employees recently refused to work to protest the corporation's indifference. "We are fed up!" they say.

The amount of "supplies" sent to Agalega is far from sufficient, say Agalega workers, who accuse the corporation of not keeping its commitments.

Other problems include the fact that rice, flour, and dry grain sent to Agalega residents spoil rapidly because there is no suitable place to store them.

Agalega residents also accuse the OIDC of opening letters "that our relatives on Mauritius send us." "The money we send our relatives reaches them after great delays," they say.

"We therefore demand government intervention as soon as possible. We believe in the future of Agalega and hope officials will take the necessary measures to solve our problems. We want frankness, not lies, contact and not

abandonment, the primacy of the workers rather than indifference. We do not want fine rhetoric, but concrete action aimed at development of the island and our security," our correspondents write.

* Contract for New Gas Turbine Awarded to France

91AF1021A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 28 Mar-4 Apr 91 pp 1, 2

[Article by Margie Tee; words in boldface as published.]

[Text] A contract for a four megawatt gas turbine power station in Mauritius has been awarded to Alstom of France.

Mauritius' Central Electricity Board GM **Naoay-anaswamy Ramamurthy** told *THE ENGINEERING NEWS* this week that the contract, worth 150-million rupees, would be completed in November this year.

The gas turbine unit will be erected in the district of Nicolei.

Experts from Alstom will arrive in Mauritius in September for the installation.

The gas turbine is being manufactured in France.

The French National Bank (BNPI) has approved finance and will provide the funds for 80 percent (or about 112-million rupees) of the contract. It is not known at what interest rate the loan is being provided.

Mozambique

Maximo Dias Outlines Monamo's Principles

MB1605074491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Dr. Maximo Dias, secretary general of the Mozambican Nationalist Movement [Monamo], said yesterday that his organization does not accept in its entirety the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique. Specifically, Dias said he disagrees with the concentration of powers in the hands of the president, and with the electoral system.

Speaking at a news conference during which he introduced Monamo's manifesto, Maximo Dias described his movement as a political organization formed by Mozambican nationalists opposed to the dictatorship of which the Mozambican people are victim.

Asked to comment on his earlier links with Gumo [Mozambique United Group], Maximo Dias said Monamo evolved from Gumo, in that the latter had never been a party. Maximo Dias stressed that Monamo was not a political wing of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], although he believes in a coalition with other political forces.

In what could be described as Monamo's plan of action, the movement says it will give priority to social security through an efficient political and judicial system. Monamo will improve and run free primary education, and will provide higher and tertiary education. The organization will also improve professional training. Monamo will demarcate the territory, and will allocate land for housing, agriculture, and livestock breeding.

Maximo Dias said Monamo will introduce emergency measures aimed at establishing peace in the country.

* Military Cooperation With Portugal Reviewed

91P40269A Lisbon *O JORNAL* in Portuguese
10 May 91 p 23

[Excerpt] The Mozambican minister of defense will pay an official visit to Portugal in early June. Alberto Chipande will participate in the formal ceremony to present diplomas to the first four Mozambican officers of the permanent force to graduate from the Portuguese Military Academy in Lisbon.

During that time Fernando Nogueira will announce the institutionalization of the "National Defense Minister" award, which will, from then on, be awarded annually to the best student from a Portuguese-Speaking African Country (PALOPS) at the academy. The defense minister will also announce the future right of PALOPS finalists to sport the academy's emblem on their uniform, bearing the name and year of the course.

Meanwhile, the new African officers will be invited to attend all the refresher and promotion courses offered by the academy. These officers are also guaranteed a place in each course as part of the privileges conferred on them.

Alberto Chipande's official visit will last three days. However he will arrive a few days in advance in a private capacity. The object of this visit will be to politically evaluate the technical-military cooperation program/framework approved during the joint Portuguese-Mozambican Commission, which embodies 10 specific projects.

The military cooperation projects undertaken with Mozambique include the creation of a training center for commandos, "rangers," and parachutists, to be set up by the Army and Air Force; the Maputo Logistics School; the restructuring of the Military Maintenance Services; the Infantry Training School in Boane; the formation of the Marshal Samora Machel Military School in Nampula (the future Mozambique Military Academy); the implementation of the general recruitment system; the computerization of the Air Force; support to the Air Force's health services; a study of the recovery of the Mavalane, Beira, and Nacala Air Bases; and, finally, support for Portuguese-language instruction in the Armed Forces.

This last project is included in cooperation programs signed with all five Portuguese-Speaking African Countries. The goal is to revive, in some way, the spirit of former regimental courses given by the Portuguese Armed Forces, who had in mind literacy training for those undergoing compulsory service in the Armed Forces. The necessity of having a common language among PALOPS military, in order to facilitate instruction and the understanding of commands, is at the root of the project. [passage omitted]

* Repatriation of Rioters From Cuba Completed

91AF0991E Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Apr 91 p 1

[Text] The arrival of the last contingent of 154 students in our country's capital, on 29 March, brought to a close the process of repatriating more than 700 Mozambican students who were expelled from the Republic of Cuba as a result of their involvement in the student disturbances of last December in that Caribbean country. This information was confirmed yesterday to our newspaper by Octavio de Jesus, who for three months was at the head of the brigade of the Ministry of Education which continued the work in Havana that had been begun by the delegation from the Council of Ministers, which was formed just days after the riots that resulted in the destruction of two teaching establishments and the death of one student.

According to the information provided by Octavio de Jesus, in the group that has been back home since Friday afternoon, there are 30 students from the group of students from the so-called cancelled scholarships and five that had been arrested and sentenced after it was proved that they had been involved in forgery and rape. It should be recalled in this respect that there is an agreement between the two countries in the judicial area.

The chief of the brigade, who took care of our students' problems in that country, said that the total number of students transported by an air shuttle that comprised six flights between Havana and the Mozambican cities of Maputo and Beira is 915. Of this number, there is a minority of students from some Mozambican schools on the Isle of Youth who at the last moment expressed their desire to return voluntarily to their homeland.

The people in the present group, which was described by Octavio de Jesus as being heterogeneous since it is made up of students native to all parts of Mozambique, are awaiting their return to their places of origin in the facilities of the former Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Secondary School. We were told that the ones who are from Maputo were taken to their homes on the same day of their arrival in the Mozambican capital.

Stating the reasons that are supposedly behind the delay in the repatriation process, Octavio de Jesus said that it was due to matters of a bureaucratic nature that caused the operation of the shuttle to be interrupted for the whole month of February.

With regard to the working atmosphere currently reigning in the Mozambican schools on the Isle of Youth, namely the 28th of January School, Samora Machel School, and Eduardo Mondlane School, our source described the situation as being relatively calm. He added that there is at this moment another group of students which has likewise expressed its desire to leave the Republic of Cuba to return to Mozambique, even if this should prove to hinder the group's training.

* Italy To Finance Medicine Packaging Plant

91AF0991B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Apr 91 p 8

[Text] Construction is scheduled to begin soon on a factory to package medicine which is intended essentially for primary health units. This information was provided to our correspondent in Xai-Xai, Virgilio Bambo, by the coordinator of the Essential Medicines Program in the Ministry of Health, Zefanias Muchanga, who added that the above-mentioned factory will be located in the city of Matola.

This project will be financed by the Mozambican and Italian governments and also by UNICEF. However, our source did not reveal the amount of money to be spent on building it.

Referring to the program that he heads, our interlocutor stated that it was started in 1986 after the conclusion was reached that there were enormous shortcomings at that time in the distribution of medicine. In this way, in the intervening time period, substantial improvement has been registered in the delivery of medicines, making it possible for them to reach the most remote regions of the country safely and regularly, in spite of the disastrous effects of the war.

Our interlocutor stated that one can say that 80 percent of the country is being supplied with essential medicines.

According to the program director, formation, acquisition, and rehabilitation of provincial warehouses and improvements in supervisory activities were adopted as principal goals at the beginning of the program, introduction of which has been gradual in the south, center, and north of the country.

According to that pharmacy technician, by holding seminars throughout the country aimed at providing qualified training for district officials, the program seeks to find practical and safe ways to make it possible for those workers to be able to bring their knowledge up to date whenever possible, given the complexity and sensitivity of pharmaceutical activity.

However, our interlocutor expressed his concern over the unmonitored sale of medicines in commercial establishments which do not comply with the criteria spelled out by the Ministry of Health, which puts the lives of thousands of people in jeopardy.

"We cannot continue to treat medicine as just another product. We are facing a situation in which we are dealing with people's lives, for which reason it is urgent to correct the current picture," said Zefanias Muchanga, who added that pharmaceutical inspections may be to no avail as long as measures to monitor the sources of supply are not taken.

"If we continue to have medicine sold on the black market, a tragedy may occur, because many medicines are marketed with no regard for established pharmaceutical standards, plus the fact that they are sometimes contaminated or their usage date has expired," our source stated.

*** Transportation Minister Outlines Intentions**

91AF0991D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Apr 91 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Maputo, the Minister of Transportation and Communications, Armando Emilio Guebuza, defended the need to expand the urban transportation network to satisfy the interests of the population that still lacks this service.

The head of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, who was speaking at the opening session of the 15th coordinating council of his ministry, called attention to the creation of medium-term and long-term local companies for the transportation of passengers and merchandise.

On the other hand, he stated that in the area of mail and telecommunications, it is urgent to push forward with expanding the network and improving efficiency in providing services.

He warned that the same work process likewise extends to the aeronautical sector, especially now, with the beginning of the renovation of the fleet and recovery of infrastructures.

Within the Mozambican Navy, Armando Guebuza said that it is imperative to enact the decisions recommended by the last seminar in that sector concerning transportation of passengers and merchandise.

During his speech, Guebuza referred to the operations of the transportation and communications sector, stressing that its growth has been encountering new challenges that derive from the demands imposed by the Economic Recovery Program (PRE) and current banking practices.

He pointed out that the solution to these new problems with which the sector is currently coping necessarily involves an ongoing dialogue with the banking sector and the Ministry of Finance.

On this occasion, Guebuza announced the approval by the Council of Ministers of the final document of the transportation policy in the areas of port railways, highways, air, and maritime transportation, stating that the

legal instruments that will lead to increased efficiency in the sector have already been created.

However, the 15th coordinating council of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications is proceeding to evaluate the activities carried out during the past year and is going to outline new actions for the current period.

The triennial plan of public investments, the tailoring of personnel to the work load, and the rational reassigning of the excess work force in the sector constitute some of the other points that are to be addressed during the meeting.

*** Maputo Businessmen Complain About Rent Hikes**

91AF0991A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Apr 91 p 8

[Text] Businessmen and entrepreneurs in the city of Maputo decided yesterday to suspend the signing of the agreements and payment of the new rents that have been set for commercial and industrial establishments, allegedly because the Administration of State-Owned Buildings [APIE] has not followed proper procedure with regard to the factors contained in the law concerning the matter. This decision was made during the course of a meeting that took place in the Maputo Sports Pavilion. The goal of this meeting, among other matters, was to give people the opportunity to express opinions and worries that need to be conveyed to the appropriate authorities.

Last week, entrepreneurs from all branches of economic activity held two meetings with city government officials, during which they voiced their concerns over rents which have skyrocketed by more than 500 percent without taking into account the factors which are spelled out in the law, namely, the area occupied by the building, the price per square meter, and the quality, age, and location of the building.

In those meetings, the city government, represented by the director of Support and Control, recognized the fact that these complaints are justified, as it was explained by Zaid Aly, who is the president of the Association of the Hotel Industry and Related Businesses, who is also part of the committee negotiating with the APIE.

After proving that the factors for calculating the new building rents have been improperly applied, the businessmen asked for the suspension of the signing of the agreements and suspension of payment of the new amounts, a position that was taken following intense debate held in yesterday's meeting at the Sports Pavilion.

A restaurant owner in Manhica said that his establishment formerly paid a rent of 125,000 meticals, but that with the increases that went into effect yesterday throughout the country, this amount has jumped to

640,000, an amount that exceeds his financial capabilities, because, as he stated, in addition to having been looted several times by armed bandits, he furthermore has to pay for energy, water, and other taxes inherent in the normal operation of his business.

Identical statements were made by the other participants, such as Joao Joaquim Macuacua, a businessman in the area of Maxaquene, who pointed out that he is going to have to pay 300,000 meticals for his establishment, compared with the 60,000 that he was paying prior to the rate increase. "They do not want to look at the age of the building; they just apply the rates. Some houses are about to fall down, and the APIE does not repair them," said that businessman, who, in order to illustrate his point, cited the establishments that had their windows broken by the explosion at the ammunition depot, but that nevertheless the APIE has not bothered to repair a single pane of glass.

Others went on to say that when it is a question of raising prices, the increase is more than 500 percent, but when it is a question of raising salaries, these go up only 10 to 15 percent.

It was around these and other matters that the various speeches were centered, with the participants maintaining the contention that the Administration of State-Owned Buildings cannot raise rents without doing some repair work on the buildings.

During his speech at the meeting, the director of the Office for the Organization of Supplies for Maputo City praised the way in which businessmen and other entrepreneurs in the capital city are trying to solve their problems.

At the end of the meeting, a committee was created that will negotiate with APIE, and the date for the next general meeting of businessmen was set for next Monday.

*** New Buoys Installed at Inhambane Port**

91AF0991C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Apr 91 p 8

[Text] Our reporters have learned from Sesaluxo Gaveta, the director of the National Hydrography and Navigation Institute (Inahina), that the buoy-laying ship Bazaruto left today headed for the port of Inhambane where it will replace the buoys which are necessary for ships to be able to come into port without great danger.

The departure of the buoy-laying ship for Inhambane followed the evaluation and laying of the necessary groundwork done recently by technicians from that institute in the port.

According to the director of Inahina, the job of replacing the main buoys in the port will take two or three days. By Saturday the port of Inhambane can be reopened, provided that there is no sudden change in the weather.

In the port of Inhambane, there is a shortage of buoys and no maintenance work has been done for more than two years. At the root of this problem is the paltriness of the budget that the State has allocated for accomplishing repairs of this nature.

The buoys that are going to be placed in the port of Inhambane are all old.

Sesaluxo Gaveta said: "Within the scope of the rehabilitation program, the port of Maputo has benefited from new buoys, and we have gotten the old ones, those that it was still possible to reuse. We have rehabilitated them and these are the ones that are going to be placed in Inhambane's port. Note that they are main buoys, that is, they are indispensable for the entry of ships into that port."

The port of Inhambane was closed by the local Maritime Administration due to the lack of channel markers caused by the diversion of the buoys from their places.

As a result of this situation, which threatens navigation in the area, Transmaritima has suspended its passenger and cargo service to Inhambane for an indefinite period of time, thus avoiding possible dangers.

Namibia

Government 'Hiding' Accords With Former GDR

MB1405092691 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 8 May 91 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Is the Government Hiding Something?"]

[Text] Media reports on a fight in the former German Democratic Republic in which Namibian workers were allegedly involved, brought under scrutiny the possible existence of secret agreements between the young Government of Namibia and the obsolete GDR.

In a statement issued yesterday [7 May], the National Society for Human Rights [NSHR] said it was aware of the fact that governments like those in Mozambique and Vietnam occasionally made agreements with the former East Germany under which they sent migrant labourers to the country. However, the NSHR was not aware that similar agreements were made between the Namibian and East German governments.

The NSHR demanded that the Namibian Government or the ruling party SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] should disclose details surrounding the labour of Namibian citizens in East Germany.

The NSHR, the statement said, was under the impression that all Namibian exiles in that area were repatriated along with a group of some 400 children during August and September 1990.

The society further urged the Government to state whether Namibians working there are not among the

missing SWAPO detainees from Lubango and other detention centres in Angola and Zambia.

Zambia

* Commodity Smuggling Up on Border With Zaire

91AF1027C Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
9 Mar 91 p 3

[Text] Smuggling of essential commodities from North-Western Province to Zaire is increasing at an alarming rate.

The area police chief Mr Ben Lufunda said in Solwezi yesterday that smuggling was one of the major problems in the area and that police were doing everything within their means to control the situation.

Goods normally taken across the border include sugar, cooking oil and mealie meal.

Smuggling is mostly done by Zambians who go to exchange the goods for the Zambian Kwacha.

He said smugglers use trucks ferrying goods in bulk while others use bicycles through bush paths to avoid security men manning the border.

North-Western Province acting permanent secretary Mr Noah Kabamba last week said he was worried at the high rate of smuggling.

More than 200 bales of sugar were smuggled into Zaire with the help of one of the local villagers who was later picked up by the police.

He said that there was need to find out why the rate of smuggling had increased despite the tight security which was there.

"We have to find out how they manage to go through with the truck loads of goods," he said. He added that there was need to find out where the Zaireans got the Zambian Kwacha from which was in abundance in their country.

* 100 Percent Sugar Price Increase Announced

91AF1027F Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
23 Mar 91 p 3

[Text] Zambia Sugar Company has increased the price of sugar by almost 100 percent with immediate effect.

According to a new price list the cost of 10 kg sugar has doubled from K[kwacha]230 to K460 while a 20 kg bale will now cost K922 from K450.

The new prices caught some Lusaka customers by surprise when they went to buy the commodity from the factory yesterday.

The new prices drew sharp protests from consumers who were alarmed by the steep increase. A number of people

had to rush back to their homes or offices to collect more money to meet the new prices as they had not been warned about the increases earlier.

It was reliably learnt that the prices would vary, depending on transport costs. This meant consumers buying the commodity from retail outlets in far flung places will pay more than those on the line of rail.

* Farmers Barter Crops for Basics in Malawi

91AF1027D Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
16 Mar 91 p 2

[Text] Farmers in Muyombe, Isoka district in the Northern Province are exchanging their maize with essential commodities in Malawi allegedly because they have been let down by the Zambia Cooperatives Federation (ZCF) which has withdrawn all its maize hauling trucks.

Isoka district governor Cde Winston Siame said the farmers are owed more than K[kwacha]10 million from last year's produce but efforts were being made to pay them.

Chief Mwenechifungwe of Thendere said in a telephone interview yesterday that Malawians from the famine hit Nthalire and Wenya areas across the border were bringing chitenge materials, soap, plastic shoes and other goods to exchange with maize.

The chief said it was a sad development that farmers in the area, which produces much maize were being frustrated in their lima programme.

The farmers had been producing a lot of maize for several years and only last year Thendere, Mulekatembo and Muyombe produced more than 100,000 bags.

ZCF withdrew its remaining ten trucks one month ago but more than 20,000 bags were still uncollected to be taken to safe storage in Isoka.

Problems started early this year when ZCF threatened to withdraw its 25 trucks because of the poor roads in the area but the governor Cde Siame urged them to stay on as they were the only transporters.

Last year farmers in Muyombe managed to export more than 25,000 bags of maize to Tanzania.

"The plight of farmers in Muyombe should be attended to because it is unbelievable that several bags of the 1987-88 season are still uncollected up to now," the chief said.

If the roads, which were impassable were not attended to, the farmers would keep on being haunted by the problem.

Cde Siame said efforts to obtain more trucks from the Northern Cooperative Union (NCU) in Kasama had proved a failure.

*** Food Airlifted to Famine Areas in Zambezi**

91AF1027G Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
14 Mar 91 p 3

[Text] Zana/ZIS—A Zambia Air Force [ZAF] chopper has started airlifting 2,000 bags of mealie meal to famine stricken people of Zambezi West who have been cut off when the road was flooded following heavy rains.

Zambezi governor Lt-Col Hamwende Munamun'gungu announced the ten-day exercise by ZAF at a Youth Day rally at Kaunda Square on Tuesday.

Cde Munamun'gungu appealed to school authorities in the district to help fight hunger by extending their school production units.

Airlifting of mealie meal is very costly and therefore as a district we must discourage it by using all means of production at our disposal, he said.

The governor urged people of Zambezi to work on the land if hunger has to be conquered in the area.

*** Transport Problems Impede Maize Delivery**

91AF1027H Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
9 Mar 91 p 2

[Text] More than 20,000 bags of maize are marooned in Muyombe in Isoka district in the Northern Province and are likely to go to waste following the recent withdrawal of the Zambia Cooperatives Federation (ZCF) trucks which were supposed to ferry them.

Isoka governor Cde Winston Siame said yesterday that ZCF which had earlier deployed 25 truckers withdrew the remaining ten trucks three weeks ago claiming that they were taking them for servicing.

ZCF were the only transporters in the area because others shunned the route due to the bad state of the roads.

Early this year ZCF had threatened to withdraw its vehicles from the Muyombe route because of the impassable roads but the governor pleaded with them to stay on as thousands of bags of maize had been soaked by rains.

Cde Siame said the problem of Muyombe, which was the largest producer of maize in the district, would only come to an end if the roads were improved.

He said that only last year ZCF had assigned 25 new trucks to the district to haul maize from Muyombe, Thendere and Mulekatembo.

Because of the poor roads 15 of the trucks broke down, prompting the withdrawal of ten.

"This should be attended to because it is discouraging the farmers who are doing very well. Only last year they managed to export more than 25,000 bags of maize to Tanzania," he said.

He said that the yield would be poor this year because, apart from some farmers not being paid their money for last season's produce, most of them did not get any fertiliser and maize seed.

Farmers in Muyombe had been experiencing problems for a number of years and they at times sold their maize to neighbouring Malawi for prompt payments.

Ghana

Government Establishes Consultative Assembly

*AB1805120491 Dakar PANA in English 0914 GMT
18 May 91*

[Text] Accra, 18 May (GNA/PANA)—The Ghana Government Friday published a law establishing a Consultative Assembly, the body that will draft the West African country's next constitution.

The Consultative Assembly Law, 1991, charges the body to submit the draft constitution to the ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) not later than 31 December.

According to the law, the government shall submit the draft constitution to the people of Ghana to be approved in a referendum. The approved constitution shall come into force on the date to be appointed by the PNDC.

The Consultative Assembly shall have 260 members made up of 117 members from the 110 district assemblies, 121 persons to be elected by 62 identifiable groups and not more than 22 persons appointed by the government.

Each district assembly shall elect one person but seven metropolitan and municipal assemblies shall have two people each.

The identifiable groups include the Trade Union Congress which will have 10 people, the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution 10, House of Chiefs, House of Chiefs, 10, the Army 4, Navy and Air Force two each and lawyers, journalists, garages, butchers, dressmakers one each.

The law provides for a speaker who shall be appointed by the PNDC while the deputy speaker shall be elected from among members of the assembly.

The speaker shall preside at all sittings and in his absence the deputy.

To qualify for membership, members shall be Ghanaians of 18 years and must have paid all their taxes, should not be declared bankrupt or insolvent and must not be persons against whom adverse findings were made or must not have offered reparation since 4 June, 1979.

Decisions at the Assembly shall be mainly by consensus.

'Official Document' Issued on Economic Policy

*AB2005113691 Dakar PANA in English 1030 GMT
20 May 91*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Dakar, 20 May (GNA/PANA)—Ghana's medium-term economic policy aims at launching a fresh impetus towards the enhancement of the human and social impact of the economic recovery programme (ERP), according to an official document released in Accra on 14 May.

The policy also aims at consolidating the gains of the previous phases of the programme, according to the document prepared for the sixth meeting of the consultative group for Ghana which opened in Paris on 14 May.

The document stresses that to be able to do this, it will be necessary to accelerate the pace of economic activity which has shown some signs of flagging especially in 1990.

Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew at only 3 percent in 1990 in contrast to an average growth of 5.5 percent over the 1987-88 period. The agricultural sector registered only growth of 2.4 percent in contrast to a strong 4.2 percent growth during 1989. The manufacturing sector registered 2.6 percent growth in 1990 compared to 3 percent in 1989 and 7.5 percent in 1987-88, and inflation climbed to 37.2 percent as against 25.2 percent the previous year.

The document entitled, *Enhancing the Human Impact of the Adjustment Programme*, said over the next three years, real investment is targetted to grow at the average rate of 5 percent. GDP is also estimated to rise from an estimated 16 percent in 1990 to 19.5 percent in 1993.

It said the bulk of investment is expected to come from the private sector which is projected to rise from 8.6 percent of GDP in 1990 to 10.6 percent in 1993. Also, public investment is projected to grow to 8.9 percent of GDP, up from 7.4 percent in 1990.

The document said fiscal and monetary discipline, a liberalized trade regime, a market determined exchange rate and other elements of sound macro-economic policy will need to be maintained if the growth and investment targets are to be attained.

Beyond these, however, specific measures will be taken to promote private investment, strengthen the financial system, expand the export base so as to make the external situation less vulnerable to fluctuation in cocoa and gold prices, and to assist potentially viable but distressed enterprises to adjust to the changed economic environment."

The document noted that the private sector has not played the crucial role consistent with its potential and identified measures such as taxation and investment incentives, changes in the legal and regulatory framework and improved government-private relations to stimulate higher levels of private savings and investment.

Record Gold Production Reported

*AB1705123891 Dakar PANA in English 1110 GMT
17 May 91*

[Text] Accra, 17 May (GNA/PANA)—Ghana's biggest gold mine, the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi, central Ghana, recorded its highest monthly gold production in April since the company was established over a century ago. The company said in its newsletter that production in the month went up to 55,000 ounces (1.6 million grams), up about 30 per cent

on 42,700 ounces (1.2 million grams) produced in March. It said that April's production was 12,080 ounces (342,468 grams) above the company's own targeted level.

Until 1990, the previous record set at the mine was 46,730 ounces (1.3 million grams), achieved in September 1970. Statistics published by the company indicate that for the 1990/91 financial year, the mine has produced, so far, as much gold as it did in the [sentence as received] 12 months leading to the rehabilitation programme was begun in 1985. The company's financial year runs from October to September.

Ivory Coast

Cabinet Approves 3-Year Security Plan

AB1805095091 Abidjan Radiodiffusion-Television
Ivoirienne Radio in French 1930 GMT 15 May 91

[Excerpt] The cabinet met today, 15 May, from 1000 to 1400 under the chairmanship of the head of state, Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Several topics were discussed during this session. Mathieu Akanou Sessegnon has more details:

[Sessegnon] For the Ministry of Interior and Security, the cabinet adopted the recommendations contained in a report relating to ways and means of reinforcing security in our country. The insecurity currently prevailing in our country is brought about by various factors linked to the rash of banditry and criminality, to adversity due to the economic situation, and insufficient police personnel and equipment relative to the increasing daily needs of the police department.

In order to solve the various problems, a three-year program will be drawn up with the following goals:

To renovate the infrastructures and create police precincts to ensure public security in Abidjan and Bouake; to reinforce security at the borders to put an end to their permeability; to redeploy the current police force and recruit and train new police agents within the framework of a five-year plan; to reinforce police equipment by supplying additional equipment; to boost the morale and motivation of the police agents, a principle which is essential to the success of the process of reorganizing the national police, making it more efficient, and changing the behavior of these agents to win the confidence of the public.

The security program will include all the forces in charge of maintaining public order. The program's global cost amounts to more than 31 billion CFA francs.

The cabinet agreed on all the measures contained in this program, whose objective is to improve and increase the efficiency of our security system over the coming 3 years.
[passage omitted]

Liberia

Government Plans To Revive Monrovia's Economy

AB1805104491 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 14 May 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberia's interim government is presently faced with an outstanding foreign debt of over \$3 billion, and the military partition of the nation has also starved the capital, Monrovia, of the national resources which in peacetime fuelled its financial activity. Despite this, however, optimistic plans are now being drawn up in Monrovia to reactivate the city's economic life and to attract in new funds to deal with the country's debts. Scott Sterns reports:

[Begin recording] Past debts had put Liberia in violation of the Brooke Amendment to the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act, barring the country from further development aid from its traditional backer without an acceptable economic restructuring program in place. Acting Minister of Finance Byron Tarr is preparing such a plan for the International Monetary Fund, including reduced government payroll, the dissolution of illegal tax breaks, and increased accountability.

Monrovia has been without substantive revenue since last June and the capital's manufacturing base currently consists of bleach, beer, ice cream, and cement. Without traditional export revenues on rubber, lumber, coffee, and cocoa, Acting Minister of Commerce James Holder said the city must depend on what it does best: trading. Holder is trying to jump-start Monrovia's economy by deregulating trade and abolishing price controls and import monopolies to encourage the flow of foodstuffs and manufactured goods through the port. The benefits Liberians enjoyed in the past—subsidized rice and petrol—we can no longer afford, Holder said.

At present, Liberian dollars are trading eight to one against U.S. dollars—more than triple the black market rate before the conflict. Economists hope to stabilize the exchange rates between three and four to the dollar when some banks reopen this week. But without political agreement, businesses will continue to seek U.S. dollars for imports from Freetown which have become more costly with the fighting in Sierra Leone. In peace, Tarr figures, an economy capable of spending \$500 million annually could restore the country's commercial atmosphere to pre-Doe level in five years, but said without a resolution of political issues, it is impossible to determine actual need. The economy is not a spoil of war to be relished, Tarr said. There is not much power left to divide. [end recording]

Mali

Eighth Region Created; Gas Price Cut

AB1905125891 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] From now on, Mali has eight administrative regions with the creation of the Kidal Region. Yesterday's Council of Ministers adopted the draft ordinance repealing and replacing the 12 July 1977 Ordinance 7545/CMLN that defines the administration divisions and territorial communities of the Republic of Mali.

Through this administration devolution, the government intends to reaffirm its political desire to speed up the decentralization process, which is considered a means of having the people actually participate in managing public affairs, and this is in accordance with the democratization process underway in our country.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers yesterday decided that butane gas will henceforth cost 240 CFA francs in Mali. This reduction from 327 CFA francs to 240 CFA francs per kg was possible thanks to a grant by the European Development Fund and a totally tax-free gas policy. This policy, which is part of the desertification-control policy, is aimed in particular at reducing consumption of wood for cooking in urban centers.

Sierra Leone

Contingent Said To Recapture 7 Towns

AB2005175291 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] Freetown, May 20 (AFP)—Seven towns in the southern province were recaptured from rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) over the weekend in a combined offensive launched by Sierra Leone and Guinean troops, officials said here Monday. The officials named the towns as Bandajuma, Jeoma Jagoh, Naigolehun, Levuma, Sumbuya, (Lumba) and Jimi, but could not say whether there had been casualties on either side.

There has so far been no official announcement about the recapture of the towns but a military source said Monday that a joint operation was underway "to close in on the rebels" holding the strategic Pujehun town.

Agriculture ministry sources said here on Monday that hundreds of farmers who had fled their villages following the incursions, returned to their farms over the weekend to resume planting of rice and other crops. They said the farmers would be protected by Sierra Leonean troops.

Kailahun Residents Deny Collaboration With Rebels

AB1805083691 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 16 May 91

[Excerpts] The people of Kailahun District have expressed anger and dismay over what they described as the careless and unfortunate remarks uttered in certain quarters that the people of the invaded areas were collaborating with the invaders and therefore not cooperating with the security forces.

Delivering an address on behalf of the people in rebel-held areas at State House this afternoon, Mr. (Michael Kaloun) emphasized that as a result of the invasion, they have lost and continue to lose their parents, children, and relatives. [passage omitted]

The head of state argues that within such a development, the corporation of the people, especially giving out [word indistinct] and information to the security forces is very vital to the success of their operation. He also urged them to organize themselves into people's defense forces, using any amount of locally produced weapons for the need (?of driving out) the rebels through self-defense.

The president firmly believed that with courage, determination, and proper organization, the civilian defense forces can play a vital role in complementing the efforts of our soldiers to root out what he described as beasts without conscience who resort to drugs to give them courage. The head of state also urged the leaders of the areas not to abandon the people but to continue to give them courageous leadership, particularly at this trying time of their lives.

He spoke about the new and awkward situation created by the invasion, as a result of which Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea are now up to 50,000 and in very deplorable conditions. He (?then) assured the people that the government is taking steps to alleviate their conditions.

In his remarks earlier, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Boubouakai Jabbie, said that the people of Kailahun District are known nationwide as a proud people of stout prowess ever ready to resist threats to the [words indistinct] from any source whatever. A vote thanks was moved by Dr. Sama Esayan.

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